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Asadha 26, 1900 (Saka)

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 Sayian Wala, Shri Mohinder Singh (Ferozepur)
 Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Lakshadweep)
 Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Guna)
 Sen, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Arambagh)
 Sen, Shri Robin (Asansol)
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A. (Calicut)
 Shah, Shri D. P. (Bastar)
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur (Kheri)
 Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M. (Nagaland)
 Shakya, Shri Daya Ram (Farrukhabad)
 Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh (Etah)
 Shankar Dev, Shri (Bidar)
 Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)
 Shanti Devi, Shrimati (Sambhal)
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath (Garhwal)
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar (Rampur)
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt (Gurdaspur)
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar (Udaipur)
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari (Padrauna)
 Shastri, Shri Y. P. (Rewa)
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K. (Gwalior)
 Sheo Narain, Shri (Basti)
 Sher Singh, Prof. (Rohtak)
 Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B. (Jamnagar)

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P. (Ahmednagar)
 Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri (Robertsganj)
 Shrangare, Shri T. S. (Osmanabad)
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri (Monghyr)
 Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H. (Rajkot)
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal (Janjgir)
 Sikandar Bakht, Shri (Chandni Chowk)
 Singh, Dr. B. N. (Hazaribagh)
 Singha, Shri Sachindralal (Tripura West)
 Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)
 Sinha, Shri H. L. P. (Jehanabad)
 Sinha, Shri M. P. (Patna)
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan (Tezpur)
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal (Bhilwara)
 Somani, Shri S. S. (Chittorgarh)
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur)
 Stephen, Shri C. M. (Idukki)
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Palani)
 Sudheeran, Shri V. M. (Alleppey)
 Sukhendra Singh, Shri (Satna)
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal (Firozabad)
 Suman, Shri Surendra Jha (Darbhanga)
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A. (Palghat)
 Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)
 Surendra Bikram, Shri (Shahjahanpur)
 Surya Narain Singh, Shri (Sidhi)
 Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwara (Koppal)
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North-East)
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad (Bagaha)

T

Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh (Ludhiana)

Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer)
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri (Hamirpur)
 Thakur, Shri Aghan Singh (Kanker)
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao (Chimur)
 Thiagarajan, Shri P. (Sivaganga)
 Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb (Pandharpur)
 Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduar)
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan (Khalilabad)
 Tiwary, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)
 Tiwary, Shri Madan (Rajnandgaon)
 Tiwary, Shri Ramanand (Buxar)
 Tohra, Shri G. S. (Patiala)
 Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad (Domariaganj)
 Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash (Kannauj)
 Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)
 Tur, Shri Mohan Singh (Taran Taran)
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash (Bahraich)

U

Ugrasen, Shri (Deoria)
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

V

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji (Kapa-dvanj)
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New Delhi)
 Vakil, Shri Abdul Ahad (Baramulla)
 Varma, Shri Ravindra (Ranchi)
 Vasisht, Shri Dhanna Vir (Faridabad)
 Veerabhadrapappa, Shri K. S. (Bellary)
 Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras South)
 Venkatarreddy, Shri P. (Ongole)
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
 Verma, Shri Brij Lal (Mahasamund)
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad (Arrah)
 Verma, Shri Hargovind (Sitapur)
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)

Verma, Shri R. L. P. (Koderma)
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Main-
 puri)
 Verma, Shri Sukhdev Prasad (Chatra)
 Visvanathan, Shri C. N. (Tiruppattur)

Y

Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad
 (Khagaria)
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain (Ma-
 dhubani)
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad (Godda)
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh (Chandauli)

Yadav, Shri Ramjilal (Alwar)
 Yadav, Shri Sharad (Jabalpur)
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad (Saha-
 rsa)
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh.
 (Pratapgarh)
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri (Jaunpur)
 Yuvraj, Shri (Katihar)

Z

Zulfiqarullah, Shri (Sultanpur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri K. S. Hegde

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri Godey Murahari

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Dhirendranath Basu
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan
Dr. Sushila Nayar
Shri Ram Murti
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
Shri N. K. Shejwalkar

Secretary

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of Cabinet

The Prime Minister	Shri Morarji Desai
The Minister of Defence	Shri Jagjivan Ram
The Minister of Information and Broadcasting	Shri L. K. Advani
The Minister of Petroleum & Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri H. N. Bahuguna
The Minister of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri Sikandar Bakht
The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Surjit Singh Barnala
The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Shanti Bhushan
The Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder.
The Minister of Railways	Prof. Madhu Dandavate
The Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	Shri Mohan Dharja
The Minister of Industry	Shri George Fernandes
The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Purushottam Kaushik.
The Minister of Finance	Shri H. M. Patel
The Minister of Steel and Mines	Shri Biju Patnaik
The Minister of Energy	Shri P. Ramachandran
The Minister of External Affairs	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour	Shri Ravindra Varma
The Minister of Communications	Shri Brijlal Verma

Ministers of State

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Satish Agrawal
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Shrimati Renuka Devi Barakatoki
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	Shri Arif Beg
The Minister of State <i>in charge</i> of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Shri Chand Ram
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri Samarendra Kundu
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry	Kumari Abha Maiti
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines	Shri Karia Munda
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri S. D. Patil
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Fazlur Rahman
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Larang Sai
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo Sai
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri Sheo Narain
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence	Prof. Sher Singh

The Minister of State in the Ministry
of Agriculture and Irrigation

Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh

The Minister of State in the Ministry
of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs

Dr. Ram Kirpal Sinha

The Minister of State in the Ministry
of Health and Family Welfare

Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav

The Minister of State in the Ministry
of Finance

Shri Zulfiquarullah

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vo. XVI

First day of the Fifth Session of the Sixth Lok Sabha

No. 1

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 17, 1978/Asadha 26,
1900 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of two months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of four of our former colleagues. Rt. Rev. John Richardson, Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan, Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh and Shri Ram Harakh Yadav.

Rt. Rev. John Richardson was a member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57 representing the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. He devoted whole of his life in the service of the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and worked ceaselessly for the upliftment of the people in the rural areas of those Islands. The common people of the Islands looked to him as their friend, philosopher and guide. He passed away at Car Nicobar on 3 June, 1978 at the age of 82.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly, Constituent Assembly of India, Provisional Parliament and the First Lok Sabha, during the years 1945 to 1957. In first Lok Sabha, she represented Dindigul parliamentary constituency of the erstwhile Madras State. Connected with several social

organisations, she devoted herself whole-heartedly to the welfare and education of women and children in the country. She was a Founder-Member of the All India Women's Conference. She also served as a President of the Women's Indian Association.

She was a member of the good will Mission sent by the Government of India to Ethiopia in 1948 and was also a delegate to the U. N. Economic and Social Council Sessions at Geneva in 1949 and 1950. She travelled widely with a view to gain first hand knowledge about the social conditions of the women and children in Europe, America and other countries of Asia and utilised her experiences for the betterment of the lot of the women and children in India. She passed away at Madras on 4 June, 1978 at the age of 84.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh was a member of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during the years 1962 to 1977 representing Parbhani constituency of Maharashtra. Keenly interested in Children's education and welfare, Shri Deshmukh associated himself with the management of several educational institutions in Maharashtra. He also helped in setting up hostels for the backward classes and in organising housing and credit facilities for them through the agency of Cooperative Societies. As a parliamentarian, he was an eloquent speaker and a very active member. He made useful contributions both in the House and the Committees. It is unfortunate that he died in a road accident on 28th June 1978 when he was only 47 years old.

Shri Ram Harakh Yadav was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha dur-

ing the years 1962 to 1967 representing Azamgarh constituency of U. P.

A lawyer and an agriculturist, Shri Yadav took active interest in the up-liftment of Harijans and other backward classes. He was a staunch supporter for the removal of untouchability and always championed the cause of the down trodden. An amiable and soft spoken person, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House.

He passed away at Azamgarh on 8th July, 1978 at the age of 83.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The hon. Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बाण सागर बांध

*1. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाण सागर बांध का प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा गत 14 मई को शिलान्यास किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह देश में सबसे बड़ा बांध होगा और इसमें मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार राज्यों को लाभ होगा ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि शिलान्यास के पश्चात् मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा विरोध के परिणामस्वरूप इसका निर्माण कार्य बन्द कर दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हैं तो क्या वह इस सदन को इस बांध के भविष्य के बारे में जानकारी देंगे ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) यह बांध देश के बड़े बांधों में से एक होगा और इससे उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के तीन राज्यों को लाभ प्राप्त होंगे।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्न के (ख) भाग के उत्तर में कहा गया है कि इससे उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश इन तीन राज्यों को लाभ प्राप्त होंगे। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस डेम को बनाने के लिये 1969 में ऐलान किया था, चूंकि इसके बनने में बिहार के सीन कैनाल सिस्टम को बहुत नुकसान होने वाला था, इसलिये बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने प्रोटेस्ट लाज किया था और उस प्रोटेस्ट पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार सरकारों को एक कमेटी बना कर इस विवाद का निर्णय के लिये उस कमेटी को सौंप दिया। उस कमेटी की तीन बैठकें हुई थीं, जिन में सब से अन्तिम बैठक 16 सितम्बर, 1973 को हुई, जिस में सर्वश्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री बिहार, पी० सी० सेठी, तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री, मध्य प्रदेश, तथा श्री अकबर अली, तत्कालीन मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश शामिल हुए थे....

अध्यक्ष सहाय : आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : इस के बारे में एक समझौता हुआ था, जिस के पैरा 9 को आप देखिए—

"As the hydrology of the river Sone and its tributaries is not well established and as Ganga waters are

abundantly available for utilisation by lift, the three States agreed that the Government of India may set up a special river commission for study of Sone river and draw up a comprehensive plan for the region taking into account any readjustments in the use of water considered necessary by the States."

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a statement.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो समझौता, जो कि अन्तिम समझौता है, तीनों सरकारों के बीच में हुआ था जिसके जरिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक कमीशन बनाने के लिये कहा गया है, उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, उस समझौते का पालन किया जाएगा, कमीशन बनाया जा रहा है।

श्री राज नारायण : अभी तक क्यों नहीं बनाया गया ?

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : सरकार ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में जैसा कहा है कि इस योजना से बिहार बेनीफिटेट होगा, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सोन नदी पर 100 साल पहले का सोन केनाल सिस्टम था और उस के जरिये बिहार में कुछ पटबंध होना था लेकिन बिहार का जो सब से पिछड़ा जिला पलामू है, उसमें इसके जरिये पानी नहीं जाता था। अब सरकार ने यह कहा है कि इस डैम के बन जाने से पलामू को फायदा होगा। पलामू बिहार में सब से ऊँची जगह पर है जहाँ सोन नदी का पानी नहीं जाता है। पलामू जिले का पटबंध तभी हो सकता है जब जो डैम सरकार बनाने जा रही है, उसमें से एक सीधी नहर निकाली जाए जिस का नाम बिहार केनाल हो और वह सीधे पलामू तक जाए

जैसे भाखड़ा नांगल से राजस्थान के पटबंध के लिये राजस्थान केनाल स्पेशली बनाई गई है। सरकार यह कहती है कि इस डैम के बन जाने से बिहार का नुकसान नहीं होगा बल्कि जो पिछड़े हुए और सूखाग्रस्त इलाके हैं, उनको पानी मिलेगा। यह सवाल बिहार के सब से बड़े पीड़ित और सूखे इलाके से संबंधित है, इसलिये मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पलामू जिले का पटाने के लिये क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान केनाल जैसी कोई केनाल बाण सागर बांध से निकालेगी जिससे पलामू जिले को पटाया जा सके।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : वहाँ काम हो रहा है। जो वर्तमान समझौता है, उस के अनुसार काम हो रहा है और भविष्य के लिए इस प्रकार की सूचना के लिए और सुझाव देने के लिए एक कमीशन नियुक्त हो रहा है और वह कमीशन जो सुझाव देगा, उस के अनुसार आगे की कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : कमीशन तो आपने अभी बनाया नहीं।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सदन को यह बताए कि इस की शुरुआत कब हुई और अब तक इस काम की कितनी प्रगति है और कब तक यह काम पूरा होगा। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इसका पता है कि इस नहर से पलामू कितनी दूर है। गर्मियों में वहाँ के लोगों का पानी पीने का नहीं मिलता है और वे प्यासे मर जाते हैं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, यह समझौता 16 सितम्बर, 1973 को तीन राज्यों की सरकारों के बीच में हुआ था।

श्री राज नारायण : शुरू कब हुआ था ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : शुरू तो अब हुआ है जब उस का उद्घाटन करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी गये।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं ने पूछा है कि शुरू कब हुआ। समझीता 1973 में हुआ था और अब 1978 है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पांच साल के बाद यह काम क्यों शुरू हुआ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, इस का उत्तर उस समय की सरकार दे सकती है। मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ कठिनाइयाँ रही होंगी, जिसके कारण कार्य शुरू नहीं हुआ। हम लोग इसमें जल्दी लाना चाहते हैं। पहले यह योजना दस वर्ष में पूरी होने वाली थी लेकिन अब इसका छः वर्ष के अन्दर पूरा करने का निर्णय किया गया है।

श्री राज नारायण : मंत्री जी ने यह नहीं बताया कि इस से पलामू की दूरी कितनी है? पलामू के लोग गर्मियों में प्यास से मरते हैं, इसके लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह प्रश्न पीने के पानी से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। यह तो सिंचाई योजना से सम्बन्धित है।

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, वहाँ के लोगों की प्यास नहीं बुझ रही है और मंत्री जी यह कह रहे हैं। वहाँ औरतें दूर दूर से घड़ों में पानी भर कर लाती हैं तब उनकी प्यास बुझती है।
(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mallanna.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that technical clearance is against this dam as the cost is higher than the yield of the acreage? In spite of it the Central Government gave the clearance. In spite of it, the Central Government is going to construct this dam. May I know the reaction of the Government? It is a political decision.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that technical clearance is against the dam and yet you have given the clearance.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:

I am not aware of any such objection. In fact there is a slight difference of opinion regarding the alignment of the bundh. But that is such a minor matter that it will be resolved soon. The difference of opinion about the alignment will not, in any way, affect the completion of the dam.

श्री उपसैन : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी फरमाया है कि 1973 में रिवर कमीशन बनाने का निर्णय लिया गया था। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस पांच वर्ष की अवधि में इस कमीशन के बनाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही शुरू हुई या नहीं हुई? यदि शुरू हुई तो कब शुरू हुई?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : कमीशन बनाने का प्रश्न तब उठता जब कुछ काम शुरू हो जाता। अभी तक तो झगड़ा हो चलता रहा है। जब झगड़ा बराबर चलता रहा तो कमीशन बनाने की बात भी सामने नहीं आई।

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 2—
Mr. Saugata Roy.

SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, this question relates to my own constituency. I will request you to kindly permit me to ask a question.

माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया कि यह बांध 6 वर्ष के अन्दर बन कर तैयार हो जाएगा। इस के लिए मैं उन का बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। जब आप इस योजना को 6 वर्ष के अन्दर पूरा करने वाले हैं, और यह योजना 323 करोड़ रुपये की है जिसके पूरा होने पर बहुत ही सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को पानी मिलने वाला है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इस 323 करोड़ रुपये की राशि में से वर्ष 78-79 में इस योजना के लिए कितना रुपया रखा है ताकि हम जान सकें कि सचमुच

में यह योजना 6 वर्ष में पूरी होने वाली है या नहीं ? इस योजना के चालू होने में पहले ही काफी देर हो चुकी है। इसका 1969 में सर्वे हुआ था, 1973 में समझौता हुआ लेकिन काम शुरू नहीं हुआ। अब बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि इसका गत 14 मई को शिलान्यास हो गया है। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका फेज प्रोग्राम क्या है, इस पर हर वर्ष में कितना रुपया खर्च किया जाएगा और इस वर्ष कितना रुपया खर्च किया जाएगा ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना बड़ा काम लेने से पहले सड़कें बनानी पड़ती हैं, वहाँ लोगों के रहने के लिए जगह करना पड़ती है, मशीनरी इकट्ठी करनी पड़ती है। जहाँ तक इस वर्ष के अलॉटमेंट का जवाल है, पहले 2.78 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था लेकिन अब यह राशि बढ़ा कर 78-79 में 6 करोड़ कर दी गयी है।
(व्यवधान)

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You cannot. Question No. 2. No; you are not allowed. Please don't record.

(Interruptions)*

Subsidy for Purchase of Wheat and Rice in 1977-78

*2. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of subsidy that has been paid for purchase of wheat by Government in 1977-78;

(b) the total amount of subsidy that has been paid for purchase of rice in 1977-78; and

(c) the reasons for subsidy for wheat being so much more?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Government are reimbursing Food Corporation of India (i) the difference between the economic cost for the Corporation and the issue price of foodgrains as fixed by the Government, and (ii) the cost of carrying buffer stocks. No subsidy is paid for purchase of foodgrains as such. According to Revised Estimates for 1977-78, the amount payable by the Government to the Food Corporation of India for the issues of wheat towards reimbursement of the difference between economic cost and the issue price works out to Rs. 163.65 crores. No amount is reimburseable to the Food Corporation of India for issues of indigenous rice but in respect of issues of rice stocks left out of the imports in the earlier years, the amount reimburseable for 1977-78 works out to Rs. 91 lakhs. A sum of about Rs. 309 crores was estimated to be payable to the Corporation on account of carrying cost of buffer stocks in R.E. 1977-78. Out of this a sum of about Rs. 232 crores would relate to wheat and Rs. 77 crores approximately to rice, since the ratio of wheat and rice buffer is about 3 : 1.

(c) The reasons for subsidy on wheat being higher are as follows:

(i) The total quantity of wheat sold through public distribution system as well as held in buffer is much more than the quantity of rice. Accordingly, the total subsidy on wheat is bound to be higher than on rice.

(ii) The subsidy per quintal both in case of wheat and rice arises out of the difference between the economic cost of the grain to the Corporation and its issue price. The

economic cost consists of procurement price and other procurement incidentals as well as distribution charges of the FCI. The procurement price both in case of wheat and rice is based on the same principles. The distribution charges are the same both in case of wheat and rice. The issue prices are determined by Government by taking into account the ability of the consumers to pay, the impact on the overall price level as well as the prevailing open market prices. The bulk of the public distribution is in wheat and most of it is distributed in the non-wheat producing areas. As such, the benefits of the subsidy on wheat go mainly to the consumers in non-wheat producing areas.

It may, however, be mentioned that while per quintal subsidy in case of current distribution of indigenous rice is no doubt considerably lower than in case of wheat, the per quintal rate of subsidy on imported rice is much higher than in case of wheat. Further, the rate of subsidy on maintaining the buffer stocks is nearly the same both in case of wheat and rice.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have gone very carefully through the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House. I must say it is a very misleading statement. In this, the Minister has stated that to the Food Corporation, "No subsidy is paid for purchase of foodgrains as such" i.e. for wheat. Later he has said: "The subsidy per quintal both in case of wheat and rice arises out of the difference between the economic cost of the grain to the Corporation and its issue price. The economic cost consists of procurement price and other procurement incidentals as well as distribution charges of the FCI." Later, he gives a contradictory statement, saying, "As such, the benefits of the subsidy on wheat go mainly to the consumers in non-wheat producing areas."

My question is simply this. Number one: I don't agree with the figure of the subsidy that has been given. It has come out in all the national dailies, that in 1977-78, the total amount of subsidy paid for wheat produced was to the tune of Rs. 550 crores; but I am not going to quarrel with the figures. I want to know from the hon. Minister: this subsidy has naturally gone for the procurement of wheat: which were the States that were the major beneficiaries of this procurement subsidy? Secondly, the Government had already set up a Committee on Controls and Subsidies headed by Mr. Vajilal Dagli. Were the subsidies paid after a reference to the Committee on Controls and Subsidies?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I would like to explain that procurement prices are fixed on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission; and the FCI makes payment at the rate fixed by the Government, taking into consideration the recommendation of the APC. So, as far as the procurement is concerned, there is no subsidy involved at all. It is at the distribution stage, when the Government also decides the issue price. In case of wheat, in spite of the cost, the economic cost of wheat being higher, it was decided that the issue price should not exceed Rs. 125/-. So, if there is any subsidy—and there is subsidy; I concede that point—it is at the distribution stage; and for the benefit of the consumers and not of the producers. Secondly, the question of taking into consideration the opinion of this Dagli Committee does not arise at this stage, because that Committee is still to give its report to the Government. When it gives its report, we will certainly take it into consideration.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am surprised that the Minister says that the reference to this Committee does not arise, because whenever the working class raises the question of bonus, Government refers it to the Bhoothalingam Committee; but here he says that till the Committee gives its re-

commendations, a reference to it need not be made. Is the hon. Minister aware that in West Bengal this year, the summer paddy which was produced to the tune of 1 million tonnes has been selling far below the procurement price; and is the Government thinking of giving any help or subsidy to the West Bengal Government for the purchase of this paddy—which was selling far below the procurement price? This is true for all other States. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Government is not aware that paddy is sold in West Bengal at less than procurement price. Government of West Bengal has not written to us. If it is a fact—and if West Bengal Government brings it to our notice—we will certainly take measures to see that farmers get at least the procurement price.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: May I know whether the Minister is aware of the statement issued after the recent Conference of the Southern Chief Ministers about this policy, which the Minister has just explained. He has explained that it is only at the stage of distribution that subsidy for wheat is paid. Therefore, there is a sort of veiled discrimination against rice eating states. It has created a very difficult situation, which has caused distress and concern in the rice-eating States, particularly in the Southern States. The fact that the Conference of Chief Ministers brought this matter to the attention of Central Government shows how serious the matter is. What steps are the Government going to take on this issue, particularly in the light of the statement of the Chief Ministers of the Southern States?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: At the time of taking decision regarding the procurement price of each crop, the Government of India consults the State Governments. I have no doubt that we will consult the State Governments before we decide the price poli-

cy for the next season. At that time, I am sure, the opinions of the State Governments, will be taken into account.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that in the manner of giving subsidy, whether to rice, wheat or other cereals, a disproportionate share of the subsidy is going to other areas, as against the rural areas? If so, what do the Government propose to do to correct the injustice done to the rural areas?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: As far as I know, most of the wheat goes to the States in the south. States in the east and also some part of the west. If there is any favour in providing this subsidy, it is not a favour to the growers of wheat, it is in favour of the consumers, who are consuming most of the wheat that has been procured.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Sir, he has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Amin's point was that the benefit mainly goes to the urban people and not to the rural people. Have the Government any proposal to correct this imbalance?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: When we provide foodgrains stock to the State Governments, it is for them to decide to whom they will distribute. We want them to distribute to the poorer people in the villages as well as in the urban areas.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister has stated in his reply "the per quintal subsidy in the case of distribution of indigenous rice is no doubt considerably lower than in the case of wheat". He has admitted it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will increase the subsidy for indigenous paddy and whether Government will fix a price of Rs. 100 per quintal for paddy so that the growers may get a remunerative price.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The question of price will be determined before the next harvest of paddy. I am sure the feelings of the hon. Members of this House will be taken into consideration at that time. Just now I cannot give any assurance about what would be the price. Certainly, the feelings of the hon. Members will be taken into account.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The statement laid on the Table is most misleading. The Minister wants to explain it away. He has given the impression to the House that he is circumventing the rates fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission. There is a deliberate policy of discrimination between the wheat-growing and rice-growing areas, and it has created a lot of suffering to the rice-producing farmers and also consumers. He says that the subsidy is only given to imported rice, but it is not so in the case of wheat. In view of the unanimous suggestion made by the Chief Ministers of the Southern States may I know whether Government will take immediate steps to remove this imbalance, and the feeling from the minds of the rice-producing farmers that they are being discriminated against.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I would like to refute any insinuation that farmers in any region are being discriminated against. If there is discrimination, it is against those who are supplying the largest quantity of rice to the public distribution system, i.e., Punjab, Haryana and U.P. which contribute more than two-thirds of the rice procured. So, if there is any discrimination or unfairness involved in all these transactions, it is more against the farmers of these States.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is between the rice growers and the wheat growers not State-wise.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I would like to make one point clear at this stage, that as it is we are paying a very large amount of subsidy. If

some subsidy is to be provided for rice growers or rice consumers, whatever you may like to call it, then the subsidy on wheat will have to be reduced. It cannot be at the same level for the two foodgrains. In that case, the price of wheat will go up in the market in south, east and west India. So, all these things will have to be considered. The total amount of subsidy will have to be brought down, and not increased and within that quantity, we may consider distributing the subsidy to the various foodgrains, whatever is considered feasible.

Loss to F.C.I. due to Pilferage

*3. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has been losing crores of rupees every year on account of pilferage;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the allegation made by the F.C.I. Workers Union at a press conference in New Delhi recently about this pilferage; and

(c) what are the details and action taken, if any, to save the F.C.I. from incurring such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH**): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) While it is true that there is some pilferage of foodgrains stored in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India, considering the large turnover, the quantities pilfered have been relatively small. The number of thefts in the depots year-wise and the value of foodgrains pilfered during the last

three years for which accounts have been finalised have been as under:

Year	Number of thefts	Value (Amount in Rs.)
1974-75	109	4,00,623.30
1975-76	127	2,95,199.04
1976-77	91	2,23,488.21

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c). Food Corporation of India have reported that their regular watch and ward staff is deployed for protection of foodgrains against theft and pilferage in their depots. The Central Industrial Security Force has also been inducted at Mokameh, Gaya Phulwarisharif, Dighaghat and New Jalpaiguri in the Eastern Zone and at Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh) in the Western Zone. At other vulnerable places, where C.I.S.F. has not been inducted, armed police guards particularly for CAP Storage and abandoned Air Fields, are deployed.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I am sorry to say that the statement is quite misleading. The FCI is the biggest undertaking in Asia. It has an annual turnover of Rs. 5,000 crores, and Government gives it a subsidy of Rs. 500 crores. The total economic cost per quintal of wheat is estimated to be Rs. 134. According to an unofficial statement made by the Chairman of the FCI, there is loss by pilferage by human rats, of three to four per cent. The statement of the hon. Minister laid on the Table of the House does not agree with the statement of the Chairman of the FCI. So I would like to know whether there is a lot of mixing up at the storage and transit points.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I deny that there is any effort to mislead regarding figures of pilferage or stealing. In fact, the figures have been given, and these figures do not include losses in transit. This is only pilferage from the godowns.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Specifically I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that in 1978 January-February wheat and sugar worth Rs. 3 crores were pilfered from the Jirjanapur depot of the FCI in Calcutta. This was the report in the press. So, I would like to know specifically whether pilferage is going on at the transit and delivery points. He has stated that he has put enough watch and ward people, but if I am correct, there are 10,000 people who are handling these loading and unloading operations under 300 contractors. I have got specific information that these contractors in collusion with those people who are at the helm of affairs, do these pilferages. There is a demand of the workers that this contract system should be abolished and award the work to cooperatives. What steps Government have taken to abolish contract system and award the work to cooperatives?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: In fact, I have offered the workers to form themselves into cooperatives. But they have in very rare cases, done so and by and large, they have not taken my advice. I am very willing to hand over this work to cooperatives of the workers.

श्रीमती चन्दावती : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की तकलीफ करेंगे कि हजारों मन अनाज खराब हो जाता है, वह या तो बेयर हाउसेज के बाहर ही पड़ा रहता है तीन-तीन, छः-छः महीने तक, या कुछ बेयर हाउसेज बुरी तरह में लीक करते हैं, बरसात में पानी आता है और नीचे में उन का प्लॉट ठीक नहीं है जिस की वजह से अनाज खराब हो जाता है, क्या उन की नालेज में ये बातें हैं। अगर उन की नालेज में हैं तो अनाज खराब न हो इसके लिए वह क्या इंतजाम कर रहे हैं और अभी तक क्या कोई सडें चेक अप हुआ है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ जिन परिस्थितियों में इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में अनाज रखा जाता है उन को भी ध्यान में रखा जाय। परिस्थितियों की ओर मैं इसलिए भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास वास्तव में इतने गोदाम नहीं हैं जितना कि जखीरा बनाने का हमने निश्चय किया और इतना सब होने के बाद भी एक से डेढ़ प्रतिशत से ज्यादा स्टोरेज लॉस नहीं है। चूँकि कई मिलियन टन अनाज रखा जाता है इसलिए हजारों की संख्या आ जाती है तो उस से लोग प्रभावित होते हैं। लेकिन वास्तव में परसेंटेज के हिसाब से देखा जाय तो मेरा यह दावा है कि जो लोग घरों में अनाज रखते हैं उनसे ज्यादा एक० सी० आई० में स्टोरेज लॉस नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य रखा है, उसमें जो आँकड़े दिए हैं उसके अनुसार 329 चोरियाँ पकड़ी गईं और 9 लाख 19 हजार का घाटा हुआ चोरियों के कारण। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनमें से कितनों पर आपने केसेज चलाए हैं? इन चोरियों में स्टाफ के लोग कितने पकड़े गए, ठेकेदारों के द्वारा कितनी चोरियाँ कराई गईं, और बाहर के लोगों द्वारा कितनी चोरियाँ कराई गईं? आज अनाज में जो घाटा हुआ है जैसा कि अभी आप ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था कि लाने ले जाने का मैंने आँकड़ा नहीं दिया, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लाने ले जाने में कितनी हानि निगम को हुई है पिछले तीन वर्षों में और इसके साथ-साथ अनाज जो खराब हुआ है पानी के कारण या प्रौर किसी कारण सड़ गया है तथा या जिनको चूहे खा गए हैं उनके कारण तीन वर्षों में कितनी हानि आपके गोदामों में हुई है, इसके आँकड़े भी बताने की कृपा करें?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, ट्रांजिट लॉसेज के आँकड़े मेरे पास हैं। ये तीन साल के अंदर 16 करोड़ रुपये होते हैं। परन्तु मैं

इस संबंध में यह बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारी रकम डूबने वाली नहीं है। यह बहुत बड़ी रकम मालूम होती है लेकिन रेलवे के बीच और एक० सी० आई० के बीच इस के दो डिस्पेंस पैदा हो गए हैं उन का निपटारा नहीं हुआ है। मुझको कोई इसमें शक नहीं है, उसका निपटारा होने के बाद ये लॉसेज आधे से भी कम हो जाएंगे। यह वास्तव में माल रवाना हुआ, नहीं पहुँचा, शार्ट में पहुँचा तो एक० सी० आई० रेलवे से क्लेम करती है। रेलवे उस में कुछ आपत्तियाँ लगाती है। मुख्य रूप से आपत्ति अब तक इस बात पर रही है कि किस कोमत पर उस को मुआवजा या हरजाना दिया जाय। एक० सी० आई० का दावा है कि हम को एकोनामिक कास्ट मिलनी चाहिए और रेलवे का कहना है कि जब आप 125 पर बेचते हैं तो 125 पर ही मिलना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की टेक्निकल कठिनाइयों के कारण यह निपटारा नहीं हो सका है प्रौर इस निपटारे में देरी के कारण यह 16 करोड़ की रकम दिखाई देती है। वास्तव में यह निपटारा शांघ हो जायगा प्रौर यह रकम कम हो जायगी। जहाँ तक स्टोरेज के लॉस का सवाल है, मैं बता चुका हूँ कि अनाज वहाँ रखा है, उसका 1 प्रतिशत से ले कर डेढ़ प्रतिशत के बीच नुकसान होता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है। मैंने पूछा है कि कितने कर्मचारी पकड़े गये हैं प्रौर कितने केसिज कांटे में गये हैं...

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of the Question. Shri Lalji Bhai.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइये। इस स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है कि 1974-75 में 109, 1975-76 में 127 प्रौर 1976-77 में 91 चोरियाँ हुईं, अर्थात् कुल 327 चोरियाँ पकड़ी गईं हैं। मैं इन्हीं आँकड़ों के आधार पर

यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन चोरियों में कितने कर्मचारी शामिल थे और कितनी चोरियाँ ठेकेदारों द्वारा करवाई गईं।

MR. SPEAKER: Please help in maintaining order, please cooperate. Is there a single question where you have not asked again? It does not arise out of the Question. Shri Lalji Bhai. (*Interruptions*)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइये।

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during the Question Hour.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: You say, it does not arise out of the Question. To my mind, it does arise.

MR. SPEAKER: Ultimately, I have to decide. (*Interruptions*) Shri Lalji Bhai.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलाया जाये। आपको उत्तर दिलवाना पड़ेगा। मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देने में सक्षम नहीं हैं। मैंने उनके आंकड़ों के आधार पर ही यह सवाल पूछा है। जो चोरियाँ हुई हैं, उन में से कितने केसिज में मुकदमे चलाये गये, उन में कितने कर्मचारी शामिल हैं, ठेकेदारों द्वारा कितनी चोरियाँ कराई गईं और अन्य लोगों द्वारा कितनी चोरियाँ कराई गईं और चोरी करते हुए कितने लोग पकड़े गये?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise you give notice. Has the Minister got the figures? No. He wants notice, he does not have the figures.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि (*व्यवधान*)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय सरकार ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, मैंने उनके बारे में सवाल पूछा है। मुझे उत्तर दिलाया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: He wants notice, I cannot help it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी रक्षा चाहता हूँ। (*व्यवधान*) मंत्रीजी जो जवाब दे रहे हैं, उसी से यह सवाल पैदा होता है। (*व्यवधान*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. The Minister wants a notice for that. I cannot force him to reply to that.

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मुख्य प्रश्न से यह पूरक प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता है। (*व्यवधान*) आप जो सूचनाएँ चाहते हैं उसके लिए नोटिस चाहिए। (*व्यवधान*)

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न चोरी से ताल्लुक रखता है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम में गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी बार चोरियाँ हुई . . . (*व्यवधान*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is not read with the answer. I cannot ask him to reply. He has said that. Mr. Minister he wants you to say that.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह आया कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम में गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी बार चोरी हुई। अगर चोरी के वर्षवार आंकड़े दे रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि "घ" से संबंधित क्या कार्यवाही सरकार करने जा रही है?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मुख्य रूप से जो प्रश्न पूछा गया था वह यह था कि एक संवाद-दाता सम्मेलन में कुछ बात कही गई थी और समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित समाचार का हवाला दिया गया था और उसके बारे में जितना उपयुक्त मैं समझता था वह एकत्र करके सूचना मैं ने दी। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी चीज को छिपाने का सवाल नहीं है, आप हमसे औपचारिक अथवा अनौपचारिक रूप से पूछें वह सारी सूचनाएँ आपको दी जायेंगी। इस समय आप मुझ से पूछते हैं तो मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि हर चोरी के मामले में जांच हुई है।

MR. SPEAKER: No please. The question is that thefts have been going on year by year. What steps have you taken to prevent them?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : बहुत सारी कार्य-वाहियाँ की जा रही हैं जिनमें से एक यह है कि जो रखवाली का प्रबंध है उसका मजबूत किया जा रहा है और आर्म्ड गार्ड लगाये जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से जितने भी उपाय हैं चोरी कम करने के वह सभी किए जा रहे हैं।

Fall in Sugarcane Price

*4. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of sugarcane went down while the sugar price increased;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the sugarcane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A Statement indicating the position is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b):

Cane prices

There has been no reduction in the minimum price payable for sugar factories for sugarcane in the season 1977-78. This continued to be Rs. 8.50 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent. The Government have also advised all the State Governments to maintain the actual level of cane prices during 1977-78 at about the same level as 1976-77. Two annexures showing the minimum cane prices vis-a-vis actual cane prices paid by the sugar factories in various States in the country in 1976-77 and 1977-78 are attached (Annexures I & II).

As far as khandsari factories are concerned, during the current season of 1977-78 the minimum prices payable by khandsari units were fixed by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, U.P. and Haryana. There have been instances, mainly in the State of U.P., where some of the khandsari units allegedly did not pay the minimum cane prices statutorily fixed by the State Government and the State Government has reported that necessary legal action has been initiated against the defaulting units.

There is no control either of the Central Government or of the State Governments on cane price paid to the cane growers by gur producing units because the gur industry lies in the unorganised sector. The Government are, however, aware of the complaints that cane supplied for gur had attracted comparatively low prices. The situation has been due to the unprecedented high production of sugarcane, and the fact that in this unorganized cottage industry sector, the price is governed solely by factors of supply and demand.

Sugar prices

As far as sugar prices are concerned, while levy prices were increased by about Rs. 18 per quintal to a weighted

average of Rs. 187.50 with effect from 1st March, 1978, the ex-factory realisations of free sale sugar have been showing a declining trend. From a level of Rs. 281.68 in November it has come down to Rs. 247.51 in May, 1978.

As far as sugar factories in the organized sector are concerned, it is not be correct to generalise that the price of sugarcane went down while the price of sugar increased.

(c) Relief Measures provided

Keeping in view the unprecedented record production of sugarcane this season (estimated at 172 million tonnes as against 154 million tonnes during 1976-77), the prices of all sweetening agents like sugar, gur and khandsari showed a considerable declining trend. In order to provide relief to the sugar industry as well as cane growers supplying their cane produce to the gur producing and khandsari units, a number of measures were taken by Government (Annexure III)

Annexure I

Statement showing the range of sugarcane price notified for factories in different States and the prices actually paid/being paid by factories at Gate during 1976-77 season as per information furnished by factories

State	(Rs./quintal)			
	For 1976-77 Season			
	Minimum notified price		Price paid by factories	
Uttar Pradesh	8.50	to 10.80	12.25	to 13.25
Bihar	8.50	to 10.50	12.25@	
Punjab	8.50	to 9.00	13.25	to 15.25
Haryana	9.10	to 10.30	13.00	
Assam	8.50	to 8.70	11.00	Plus Transport Subsidy.
West Bengal	8.50	to 9.20	12.50	to 14.50
Orissa	8.50	to 8.90	8.50	to 10.50
Madhya Pradesh	8.80	to 10.30	12.00@@	
Rajasthan	8.50	to 10.10	12.25	to 14.25
Maharashtra	8.50	to 12.70	9.50*	to 16.60*
Gujarat	8.50	to 11.40	9.00*	to 13.60*
Andhra Pradesh	8.50	to 11.50	10.00	to 12.50
Tamil Nadu	8.50	to 10.20	8.50	to 11.90
Karnataka	8.50	to 11.40	10.00*	to 15.00*
Kerala	8.50	to 9.00	13.00	
Pondicherry	9.40		9.50	
Nagaland	8.50		11.00	
Goa	8.80		12.00	

Note :— @ One factory in Bihar (Harinagar) has paid Rs. 12.50 per qtl.

@@ Morena Cooperative factory is paying Rs. 13.50 per quintal.

* These are the provisional prices paid as advance mostly ex-field by coop. factories.

Annexure II

Statement showing the range of sugarcane price notified for factories in different States and the prices actually paid/being paid by factories at Gate during 1977-78 season as per information furnished by factories.

(Rupees per quintal)

State	Minimum notified price	Price paid by factories
Uttar Pradesh	8.50 to 11.00	12.50 to 13.50
Bihar	8.50 to 10.80	12.25 to 12.50
Punjab	8.60 to 10.20	13.50
Haryana	8.50 to 9.80	13.50
Assam	8.50 to 9.10	11.00 + Transport Subsidy.
West Bengal	9.30 to 9.40	12.50 to 14.50
Orissa	8.50 to 8.80	11.00 to 14.20
Madhya Pradesh	8.50 to 10.20	12.50
Rajasthan	8.50 to 10.20	12.25 to 14.25
Maharashtra	8.50 to 12.40	9.30* to 16.20*
Gujarat	8.50 to 11.80	9.00* to 14.13*
Andhra Pradesh	8.50 to 10.80	9.50* to 12.00*
Tamil Nadu	8.50 to 10.00	9.30* to 12.70*
Karnataka	8.50 to 11.30	10.60* to 14.60*
Kerala	8.50 to 8.60	13.00
Pondicherry	8.70	9.30*
Nagaland	8.60	11.25
Goa	8.60	16.50

*These are the provisional prices paid as advance mostly ex-field by Co-operative factories.

Annexure III

(i) Excise duty on freesale sugar was reduced from 45 per cent *ad-valorem* to 27½ *ad-valorem* with effect from 16-11-77 and that on levy sugar was reduced from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent. The excise duty on levy sugar has been further reduced to 11 per cent w.e.f. 15/3/78.

(ii) The all-India weighted average levy price was enhanced to Rs. 187.50 per quintal with effect from 1-3-78.

(iii) To relieve the industry of the heavy burden of carrying stocks brought about by increased production, it has been decided to export 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar during the current year. This quantity is also India's quota in effect under the International Sugar Agreement.

(iv) Credit facilities have been liberalised to take care of the additional production.

(v) An excise duty rebate scheme to encourage and enable factories to crush beyond 30-4-78 so that off-take of cane by the industry is maximized, has been announced.

(vi) All restrictions on the export of gur have been removed.

(vii) Margins on bank credits, both for gur and khandsari manufacturers/traders, have been reduced.

(viii) Government agencies like FCI and NAFED purchased gur at a premium above the market price in substantial quantities.

(ix) Some State Governments have reduced Purchase Tax on sugarcane at the instance of the Central Government.

(x) Stock limits of khandsari dealers have been enhanced to 5000 quintals.

(xi) Export of 5,000 tonnes of khandsari, both through STC and private trade, has been permitted.

(xii) Continuous monitoring is done, and contact maintained with the State Governments to keep the cane arrears under check.

(xiii) The Sugarcane (Control) Order has been amended w.e.f. 2-2-1978 to provide for 15 per cent interest on delayed payment of cane price which is comparable to commercial rates of interest.

Another amendment has been made to the Sugarcane Control Order 1966, *vide* notification issued on 28-3-78, making a statutory provision regarding the rebate to be made by khandsari units from the minimum cane price fixed for them by some of the State Governments like U.P., A.P. and Haryana. This was considered necessary because of complaints from cane growers regarding arbitrary cut being made by khandsari units from the minimum cane price fixed for them towards transport etc.

(xiv) Provision has also been made in the Sugarcane (Control) Order for the transfer of unpaid cane price dues at the end of the sugar year to the Collector of the District with the stipulation that payments will be made to *bona fide* claimants and amounts still remaining at the end of three years from the end of the relevant sugar year, will become part of the consolidated fund of the State and the same will be utilised by the State Government, as far as possible, for the development of sugarcane.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This answer is very big and the Government is getting satisfaction in merely saying that they are giving a remunerative price to sugarcane growers and a big benefit to the mill-owners.

Sugarcane production has gone up, as you know, by 33 per cent, i.e. from 48 to 68 million, and import has been stopped completely. So, naturally, the consumers expected the availabi-

lity of sugar at a cheaper rate. But, even today, in the Super Bazar it is Rs. 4.80 paise per kilo. While it is selling at Rs. 4.80 per kilo, Government had announced, just before the elections in Karnataka and Maharashtra, concessions to sugar mill-owners. According to your own statement, 45 per cent concession in excise duty has been given. But what is the price of sugarcane Sir? It is very interesting that the sugarcane price—even the support price announced by the Government, or the fixed price—has not gone up at all. Even the statement says that it is only a provisional offer. That being so, the southern Chief Ministers yesterday demanded a minimum price of Rs. 12.50 to be given to the sugarcane growers. So, may I know from the Hon. Minister what are the concrete steps that you have taken to protect the interests of the sugarcane growers, irrespective of your intention to help the mill-owners?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: As far as cane-growers who supply their cane to sugar factories in the organised sector are concerned, they have received payment at the same rate as they received last year. There has been no diminution. In fact, in certain cases, there has been an increase in the price that the farmers have received. It is only in the unorganised sector, that is, for khandsari and gur manufacture, that the farmers have received less than what they received last year. But that is mainly due to over-production of sugarcane. Production of sugarcane has gone up by 25 per cent during last year...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have seen that you always speak in favour of mill-owners.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: As far as this charge is concerned, I totally deny it. On the other hand we have done everything to protect the interests of the farmers.

Regarding prices, I would, with your permission, like to read out the prices prevailing in June 1977 and June 1978 in the various markets—that is, the whole-sale price.

In Delhi D 30 was selling at Rs. 420 per quintal in 1977 and it has come down to Rs. 336/-

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is for quality No. 2 and not for quality No. 1. Why do you mislead the House? There are two prices: one is Rs. 480 and the other Rs. 380.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that is for quality No. 2 and not quality No. 1.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: He should allow me to finish.

Then, C 30 was selling in Bombay at Rs. 402 and it is selling this year at Rs. 352/-. In Madras, E 30 was selling at Rs. 402/- and this year it is selling at Rs. 320/- (*Interruptions*) So, the prices have come down by Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 per quintal and yet the price of sugar-cane has been retained at the same level. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Minister has admitted that the production of sugarcane has gone up by 25 per cent. There has been an increase of 25 per cent in sugarcane production according to his own statistics and the production of sugar also has gone up by 33 per cent. Yet, though there is accumulation of sugarcane on one side, the price of the first quality sugar still remains at Rs. 4.80 per kilo with all the concessions that have been given. So, may I know from the Minister whether he would consider the request of the southern Chief Ministers for a minimum price of Rs. 12.50 as it is remaining in Tamilnadu even today? According to your own statement, in Tamilnadu it is Rs. 12.50 even today. What are the steps that you are going to take to give more price to the sugarcane growers and also to purchase the entire sugarcane production? At the same time, what are you going

to do to reduce the price of sugar for consumers? You should not allow the sugarcane production to accumulate and go waste.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: When I talk about sugar, I mean the sugar of common variety for common man. If somebody goes in for fancy sugar packed in plastic bags in a fancy market, that should not be taken into consideration. I have already informed the House that the price of sugar in the open market has come down by Rs. 70/- to Rs. 80/-.

As far as the pricing of sugarcane in different States is concerned, let me make it clear that the Union Government only fixes the minimum statutory price. Thereafter, it is the State Governments which between the growers, the industry and themselves decide on the price and that is called the 'State advice price'. In the northern States, the States were successful in persuading the industry to accept a price, whereas in the southern States, they have adopted a different system. They will distribute any additional price after the season is over and after they have computed the profit that they have made. In southern States, the payment is made in two instalments, whereas in northern States, it is paid once.... (Interruptions)

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में और विशेषकर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में हजारों एकड़ भूमि में उगी ईख जला दी गई है क्योंकि मिल-मालिक उस को ले नहीं रहे हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस अनुपात में ईख का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, उस अनुपात में चीनी का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है या नहीं? दो प्रतिशत भी चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ा है या नहीं?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, मेरी जानकारी में कहीं भी ईख जलाई नहीं गई है।
.... (व्यवधान)

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MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to answer the question. I know, pent up energies are coming out today, it will cool down tomorrow.

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ.... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am on my legs. Kindly let him answer the question. We will allow as many questions as possible within the hour.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यह सारा भारत 60 करोड़ जनता का भारत है। यह विषय भी साठ करोड़ जनता का है। यही उसकी आवाज है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन् मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता.... (व्यवधान)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Let this question be put off to some other day to have a fuller discussion.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: We want a special discussion on this question.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यह किसानों का देश है। किसानों की ही यह लोक सभा है। बाबुओं की लोक सभा नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please let us have a half-an-hour discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: If somebody gives a notice, I will consider.... (Interruptions) If anybody wants a half-an-hour discussion on this, let him kindly give notice. I will consider.

I will now go to question No. 5.... (Interruptions) I have said I am allowing a half-an-hour discussion. I am not allowing any more questions.

Question No. 5—Shri Halimuddin Ahmed.

N.F.C. Instructors

*5. **SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9459 on the 8th May, 1978 regarding N.F.C. Instructors and state:

(a) whether N.F.C. Instructors are entitled to avail all the benefits under the Central Civil Service rules regarding leave, pension, gratuity etc., and no such instructions have been issued to the principals whereas contrary to this specific instructions to the principals have been issued under Directorate of Education, Delhi letter No. FI-4(27)R&S 75 dated the 29-9-75 that no other benefit of their previous service is to be given to them except the benefit of carry forward of leave under CCS (Leave Rules 1972);

(b) whether these Instructors were taken over by the Delhi Administration from Centre without any break in their service; and

(c) whether a copy of instructions issued will be placed on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (c). According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, the benefits regarding leave, pension, gratuity etc. are admissible to the absorbed Instructors under the normal Central Civil Services Rules. As such there is no question of issuing separate instructions to the Principals of the Schools under each Rule. Letter dated 29-9-1975 from Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, contained instructions for carry forward of leave and clarified position in regard to their seniority with which the Principals of Schools were concerned. In this letter, the sentence to the effect that they are not entitled to the benefit of previous service under

the Central Government is a mistake and is being taken up with the Delhi Administration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Desert Development Programme**

*6. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to state:

(a) The states in which desert development programme was taken up;

(b) the details of works taken up there; and

(c) the money allotted during the Sixth Five Year Plan for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Desert Development Programme has been taken up in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Afforestation, dairy and live-stock development, irrigation, rural electrification, agriculture development, fisheries, horticulture development and SF DA type subsidy facilities have been taken up under the Programme.

(c) Allocation for this Programme for the five year plan will be known only after finalisation of the plan by Planning Commission.

Alleged Misappropriation of Auroville Project Fund

*7. **SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government Audit of the accounts of

the Auroville Project in Pondicherry has revealed shady deals and misappropriation of public funds; and

(b) if so, what are the details and action taken if any in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The accounts of the Auroville Project had been audited by the Officers of Auditor General of India at the specific instance of the Auroville Committee set up by the Government of India vide its Resolution dated 21st December, 1976. A preliminary scrutiny of the report indicates some irregularities. Detailed examination is under way. Appropriate action will be taken on the basis of the detailed examination.

Closure of Rehabilitation Department

***8. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER.**

JEE:

SHRI YAGYA DUTT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to close down the Department of Rehabilitation within three years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have clear cut policy and programme for redeployment/absorption of surplus staff/employees (both regular and work charged) of Dandakaranya Project in the event of closure of Rehabilitation Department; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. The matter relating to speedy winding up of the Department of Rehabilitation is under consideration.

(b) Government are keen that the displaced persons are rehabilitated as quickly and effectively under the schemes formulated for them so that they might merge with the mainstream of national life.

(c) and (d). According to present indications, Dandakaranya Project is not likely to be wound up before the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Any staff rendered surplus would be considered for admissible re-deployment facilities.

Abolition of Lease Hold System in Delhi

***9. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:**

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to scrap the lease hold system for the sale of land in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). In August, 1977, a Committee was set up to consider, among other things, the question of conversion of leasehold system to freehold in Delhi. No decision has yet been taken by Government on the report of the Committee.

दण्डकारण्य से लोगों का अन्य स्थानों को चले जाना

***10. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दण्डकारण्य से हाल ही में कितने व्यक्ति पश्चिम बंगाल व अन्य स्थानों को चले गये हैं;

(ख) क्या उनको, वापस लाने के लिये प्रयास किये गये थे और अब तक कितने व्यक्ति वापस आ गये हैं; और

(ग) उसके कारण क्या थे और उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बह्त) : (क) 3-7-78 को 14,302 परिवार ।

(ख) जी, हां । अब तक वापस आए परिवारों की संख्या 5,074 है ।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

भारी संख्या में स्थानों को छोड़ कर जाने के मुख्य कारणों में से एक उद्बस्तु उन्नयनशील समिति जैसे स्वार्थी तत्वों द्वारा किया गया मिथ्या प्रचार है कि वे स्थान छोड़ कर जाने वालों को पश्चिमी बंगाल के सुन्दरबन क्षेत्र में पुनर्वास दिला देंगे ।

स्थान छोड़ कर जाने वालों को रोकने तथा उन्हें दण्डकारण्य में वापस जाने का पुनः आश्वासन, देने के बारे में निम्न कदम उठाए गये हैं:—

- (i) इस सम्बन्ध में व्यापक प्रचार किया गया है कि सुन्दरबन में भूमि उपलब्ध नहीं है तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार इनमें से किसी भी विस्थापित व्यक्ति को सुन्दरबन या पश्चिमी बंगाल के किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में बसाने के लिए असमर्थ है ।

(ii) पश्चिमी बंगाल के मंत्रियों तथा सभी दलों के विधान सभा सदस्यों के एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने 21 से 25 मार्च, 1978 के दौरान दण्डकारण्य का दौरा किया था और बसाए गए लोगों को यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया था कि सुन्दरबन या पश्चिमी बंगाल के किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में उनके पुनर्वास की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है और उन्हें दण्डकारण्य में ही रहना चाहिए । उन्होंने इन लोगों को पुनः आश्वासन दिया कि उनकी यदि कोई वास्तविक शिकायतें होंगी तो उनकी जांच की जाएगी ।

(iii) पुनर्वास विभाग के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के पुनर्वास सचिव भी उनसे मिले थे और उनके द्वारा स्थान छोड़ कर न जाने के लिए उन्हें मनाने के प्रयत्न भी किए गए थे ।

(iv) स्थान छोड़ कर जाने के मामले में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को फिर से राहत तथा पुनर्वास सहायता के लिए बंचित करने की सामान्य नीति के बावजूद भी, पुनर्वास विभाग ने इन परिवारों को उनके अपने-अपने पुनर्वास स्थलों तथा कर्मों शिविरों/कार्यस्थल शिविरों में वापस लौटने की सहमति दे दी है । दण्डकारण्य लौटने पर स्थान छोड़ कर जाने वाले परिवारों को उनके अपने-अपने पुनर्वास स्थलों/कर्मों शिविरों में पहुंचने की अवधि के बीच परियोजना प्राधिकरण द्वारा

उन्हें खाद्य और परिवहन सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। इसके अलावा उन्हें फिर से निम्न सहायता दी जाती है :—

- (क) बीज, उर्वरक, कृषि-मार्जार इत्यादि (सामान के रूप में) की खरीद के लिए प्रति परिवार 500 रुपये का ऋण ;
- (ख) बैलों की जोड़ी खरीदने के लिए प्रति परिवार 750 रुपये का ऋण या परियोजना प्रशासन द्वारा रखे गए पशुओं में से बैल देना ;
- (ग) अनुदान के रूप में प्रति परिवार 2 क्विंटल चावल जिसकी लागत 350 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होगी ;
- (घ) अनुदान के रूप में 15 दिन का नकद बेकारी अनुदान जो प्रति परिवार 60 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होगा ;
- (ङ) ऐसे मामलों में जहां बसने वालों को अभी तक रसाइयां प्रदान नहीं की गई हैं, रसाई का निर्माण करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक 25 रुपये प्रति परिवार का अनुदान ।

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports in the Statesman dated the 12th June, 1978 wherein it has been stated that Anand Margis have decided to start their own University and schools all over the country;

(b) if so, whether any consent has since been obtained from the Government of India; and

(c) if not, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such application has been received.

(c) A University is established by or under a Central or a State Legislation, and not by any private agency. However, other institutions like schools, colleges etc. can be set up by private agencies who will have to obtain recognition/approval from appropriate authorities if such institutions have to be accepted as part of the established education system in the country.

यमुना पार क्षेत्र बिल्लो में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय का खोला जाना

*12. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में कुल कितने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस समय दिल्ली के यमुना पार क्षेत्र में कोई केन्द्रीय विद्यालय है ।

Starting of University and Schools by Anand Margis

*11. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में कोई केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का है और यदि हां, तो किस स्थान पर; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो दिल्ली में यमुना पार क्षेत्र की लगभग दस लाख आबादी की उपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?]

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

इस समय, संव शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली में ऐसे स्कूलों की कुल संख्या तेरह है । ये निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर स्थित हैं :—

1. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, दिल्ली छावनी ।
2. ,, झड़ोदा कला ।
3. ,, रामाकृष्णा पुरम्,
सैक्टर-4, नई दिल्ली ।
4. ,, रामाकृष्णा पुरम्,
सैक्टर-8, नई दिल्ली ।
5. ,, एण्ड्रियूजगंज, नई दिल्ली ।
6. ,, टैगोर गार्डन, नई दिल्ली ।
7. ,, लारेंस रोड, नई दिल्ली ।
8. ,, गोल मार्किट, नई दिल्ली ।
9. ,, आई० आई० टी० होजवास,
नई दिल्ली ।
10. ,, आई० एन० ए० कालोनी,
नई दिल्ली ।
11. विगेय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय जनकपुरी,
नई दिल्ली ।

12. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय जनकपुरी,
नई दिल्ली ।

13. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, मसजिद मोठ,
नई दिल्ली ।

2. यमुना पार के क्षेत्र में कोई केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नहीं है तथा चालू वर्ष में उस क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

3. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन विभागों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर खोले जाते हैं जो 15 एकड़ भूमि देने के लिए तैयार हों, तथा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा भवन बनाए जाने तक विद्यालय चलाने हेतु कक्षाओं के लिए अस्थायी आवास देने के लिए सहमत होते हैं । अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के किसी भी विभाग से कोई ऐसा विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । क्योंकि प्रत्येक वर्ष सारे देश में असैनिक स्थानों पर केवल चार केन्द्रीय विद्यालय ही खोले जाते हैं, प्राथमिकता उन स्थानों को दी जाती है जहाँ स्थानान्तरणीय केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी अधिक संख्या में होते हैं ।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के कर्मचारियों का स्थायीकरण

*13. श्री राघवजी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा इस समय कुल कितने स्कूल चलाये जा रहे हैं तथा 31 मार्च, 1978 को इस में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) इन में से पृथक्-पृथक् दो वर्ष की तथा पांच वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने वाले

ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रमोशन संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अभी तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) इन कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने में बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं तथा इन कारणों को दूर करके स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) इस वर्ष के दौरान अब तक खोले गये विद्यालयों सहित भारत में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की कुल संख्या 258 है। इसके अतिरिक्त भारत से बाहर दो विद्यालय हैं; एक काठमाण्डु (नेपाल) में और दूसरा बूखा (भूटान) में। इन विद्यालयों में 1-8-77 को कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 11,358 थी। 31 मार्च, 1978 को कर्मचारियों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ग) सभी कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति अस्थायी पदों पर, दो वर्ष की अवधि की परिवीक्षा पर की जाती है, जिसे सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा एक वर्ष के लिए और बढ़ाया जा सकता है। परिवीक्षा अवधि के संतोषजनक रूप से पूरा हो जाने के बाद सभी कर्मचारी स्थायीकरण के पात्र हो जाते हैं, बशर्ते कि स्थायी पद उपलब्ध हों। प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को दो वर्षों के पश्चात् स्थायी करना सदैव संभव नहीं होता क्योंकि संगठन द्वारा अनुपालित नियमों के अनुसार 80 प्रतिशत अस्थायी पदों को (श्रेणी-4 के मामले में 50 प्रतिशत) जो कि कम से कम 3 वर्षों से चले आ रहे हैं और जिनके अनिश्चित काल तक चलने की संभावना है, स्थायी पदों में बदला जा सकता है।

Public Schools

*14. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any demand from the public that independent schools, like public schools should preferably be abolished at this stage; and

(b) If Government are not in a position to immediately abolish such institutions, would it be possible for such school to be placed under obligation to admit 50 per cent of their students from the socially and economically handicapped groups?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Public Schools are generally meant to be those schools which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference. Throughout the country there are at present 54 schools which are members of this Conference.

There is no proposal to abolish independent schools like public schools by Government. According to legal opinion tendered to Government any action to abolish public schools which are run by minorities would be violative of Article 30(1) of the Constitution of India and any such step in case of non-minorities school would ordinarily be violative of Article 19(g) of the Constitution of India.

(b) The Committee on Petitions of the Fourth Lok Sabha had suggested that 25 per cent of seats in the existing public schools should be reserved for children whose parents' income is Rs. 500 or less per month. Legal opinion was sought whether it would be competent for the Government to ask the public schools to reserve 25 per cent seats for implementing the recommendation of the Committee

on Petitions. Government was advised that the seats could be reserved only if the managements of the concerned schools gave their consent to it.

Crisis in Sugar Industry

*15. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the sugar economy is moving towards a crisis, due to accumulation of huge stock of sugar with the sugar mills and with the prospects of the record production of about 64 lakhs tonnes of sugar during 1977-78 season;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sugar factories are required to take heavy loans at high rate of interest to finance their huge stocks; and

(c) what immediate policy measures are being taken to tackle, on sound footings, the complexity of problems arising from surplus production, with a view to saving the industry from the crisis and provide relief to sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Due to the bumper production of sugarcane this year, the sugar production is expected to be about 65 lakh tonnes. This has resulted in large surpluses.

(b) and (c). To relieve the industry of the heavy burden of stocks brought about by increased production, the credit facilities have been liberalized to cover the additional credit needs generated by additional production this year. It has been decided to permit export of 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar during the year 1978 to enable the factories to reduce their stocks. Excise duty rebate is also being given to factories which continue late crushing beyond 30th April, 1978. The domestic consumption of levy sugar has also been stepped up by 32

per cent and overall consumption by 23 per cent. Other policy measures are under the active consideration of the Government to tackle the situation.

Demolition in Malviya Nagar Extension, New Delhi

*16. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA had demolished the hutments located at Hauzrani, near Malviya Nagar Extension on or about 26th May, 1978 of people who were in possession of 'No Objection' certificates from the DDA;

(b) whether the inhabitants were served any notices to vacate the land and any reasonable time was given to them;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in negative, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether they have been provided with alternative accommodation/plots in Delhi;

(e) if not, why; and

(f) if so, whether basic civic facilities have been provided there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Delhi Development Authority has reported that no such hutments were demolished, in respect of which a no objection certificate had been issued by them.

(b) and (c). Since the constructions which had not yet been completed were unauthorised and in accordance with Government's policy that no new encroachments from March, 1977 will be permitted, notices in this case were not served. The question of

giving time does not arise; although the inhabitants were given time enough to remove their belongings.

(d) to (f). The question of providing alternate accommodation/plots for unauthorised encroachments does not arise.

Minorities Commission Report on Aligarh Muslim University

*17. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI
QURESHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minorities Commission have submitted to Government any report as regards Aligarh Muslim University and the official Amendment Bill with respect to the said University introduced in the Lok Sabha; and

(b) if so, the main observations and recommendations of the Commission and Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main observations and recommendations of the Minorities Commission are:—

(a) The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1978 is a welcome step towards restoration of autonomy of the University, with power to make statutes. Democratic functioning will, however, not be achieved by the provisions of the draft Bill. The Bill makes the Court autonomous and powerful to a degree not provided for in any University in the country, but the Bill does not make the Court democratic.

(b) The Commission has mentioned certain provisions, which in its opinion, are undemocratic, and feel that these provisions need to be carefully reviewed.

(c) The definition of the term "University" should be amended as follows:—

" 'University' means the educational institution of their choice, established by the Muslims of India, and which was incorporated and designated as Aligarh Muslim University in 1920 by this Act".

The recommendations of the Commission are under examination in Government.

Agencies for Adult Literacy Programme

*18. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to launch an adult education programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the agencies selected for carrying out the programme upto village level; and

(d) how much money is earmarked for the purpose in the current year and how it will be channelled to the agencies carrying out the programme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). It has been decided to launch the National Adult Edu-

education Programme aimed at extension of adult education facilities to approximately ten crore illiterate adults within about five years. The Outline of the National Adult Education Programme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2380/78]. The primary responsibility for carrying out the programme will lie with the State Governments and they will determine both governmental and non-governmental agencies for implementing the programme. The non-governmental agencies will include voluntary organisations, universities, etc.

The Statewise plan provision on adult education in 1978-79 is as follows:

State/Union Territory	Plan Provision for 1978-79 (Rs. in lakhs)
I	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	8.05
2. Assam	27.60
3. Bihar	70.00
4. Gujarat . . .	59.00
5. Haryana	20.00
6. Himachal Pradesh .	6.34
7. Jammu & Kashmir . .	15.00
8. Karnataka . . .	23.20
9. Kerala . . .	30.00
10. Madhya Pradesh .	12.09
11. Maharashtra .	5.85
12. Manipur .	3.57
13. Meghalaya .	(awaited)
14. Nagaland .	6.45
15. Orissa	22.00
16. Punjab	11.56
17. Rajasthan . . .	31.00

I	2
18. Sikkim . . .	3.00
19. Tamil Nadu .	38.00
20. Tripura .	15.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	123.75
22. West Bengal . .	33.36
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.70
24. Arunachal Pradesh .	2.00
25. Chandigarh	2.10
26. Dadra and Nagar Havel .	0.20
27. Delhi .	15.00
28. Goa, Daman & Diu .	3.00
29. Lakshadweep	0.77
30. Mizoram	4.00
31. Pondicherry	1.03

In addition, a provision of Rs. 5.50 crore has been made in the Annual Plan of the Ministry of Education for the Scheme mentioned below:

Name of the Scheme	Plan provision for 1978-79 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Farmers Functional Literacy Project	300.00
2. Non-formal Education for the age-group 15-35 . . .	75.00
3. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations	75.00
4. Shramik Vidyapeeths	20.00
5. Production of Literature for Neo-literates	15.00
6. Adult Education through Universities and National Board of Adult Education .	15.00
7. Advance action for National Adult Education Programme	50.00

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बोगस प्लाटों की बिक्री

* 19. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अधिकारियों द्वारा बेचे गये बोगस प्लाटों के मामले सरकार की जानकारी में लाये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) बोगस प्लाटों की खरीद का कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया है। तथापि, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने यह सूचना दी है कि दिल्ली में पुनर्वास कालोनियों में आर्बटन के लिए जाली स्लिप्स जारी करने के मामले ध्यान में आये हैं।

(ख) कुछ अधिकारियों को जिनके विरुद्ध स्पष्टतः मामला बनता था, निलम्बित कर दिया गया है और विभागीय जांच आरम्भ की गई है। दिल्ली प्रशासन की भ्रष्टाचार निरोधक शाखा से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम के अधीन मामला दर्ज करें।

Award to Dr. M. S. Naik

*20. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that an award (R. A. Kidwai award) has been given to Dr.

M. S. Naik only on the basis of the recommendations of the Judging Committee and with the approval of Minister (A & I) despite the serious objections raised in the Annual General Meeting of ICAR as a result of which the award to be given was deferred; and

(b) whether the adverse comments given by Gajendragadkar Committee against Dr. M. S. Naik were described as "extraneous" matter in justifying the giving of the said award to Dr. Naik?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). This is a fact that Dr. M. S. Naik, Head, Division of Bio-Chemistry, Indian Agricultural Research Institute was selected for the Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Award on the recommendations of the Judging Committee and with the approval of the Governing Body of ICAR and Minister (Agriculture and Irrigation).

The prize which was to be given to Dr. M. S. Naik in absentia (the latter being on foreign assignment to Australia), was not announced in the Annual General Body meeting held on 8th December, 1977. Later, after careful consideration of the objections raised by the Hon'ble Member in his letter dated 8th December, 1977, the award was given to Dr. Naik on 27-3-1978.

No adverse comments were made by the Gajendragadkar Committee against Dr. M. S. Naik.

Closure of Rehabilitation Department in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government decided to close down the Rehabilitation De-

partment in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands hurriedly and if so, what is the Government's proposal in regard to the employees working for number of years;

(b) whether Government has received a representation from the employees and if so, action taken; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Organisation of the Chief Development-cum-Rehabilitation Commissioner in Andaman & Nicobar Islands along with its work hitherto under the Department of Rehabilitation, was transferred to the Andaman & Nicobar Administration under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, with effect from 1st July, 1978 after due deliberation. The employees will also work with the Andaman & Nicobar Administration under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) and (c). Yes. The employees of the Chief Development-cum-Rehabilitation Commissioner's Organisation had made the following points in their representation:

(i) A certain percentage of temporary posts should be made permanent and the eligible staff considered for confirmation; and

(ii) their seniority and past service should be protected.

The first point was left to be considered by the Ministry of Home Affairs. As regards the second it has been provided that the office of the Chief Development-cum-Rehabilitation Commissioner will continue as a separate Organisation, and that the staff would continue to be governed by their existing terms and conditions of service and their seniority would be separately retained as now, and if they are subsequently merged

with any other Establishment, their seniority will be governed by relevant instructions of the Department of Personnel applicable to such cases.

Age limit for Indian youth delegates at International Conferences abroad

2. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed a maximum age for youth delegates who represent Indian Youth at International Conferences abroad; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to ensure that youth delegates confirm to Government guidelines in this regard when they attend the Cuba Youth Festival in July-August, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central Government have not laid down any guidelines and the Central Government were not consulted in making of selection for this festival.

Cost of cane destroyed due to non-cooperation of factory owners

3. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports regarding the cost of

cane which has been destroyed due to non-cooperation of the factory owners recently particularly in the State of U.P. and other North-East part of the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the loss in this regard and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, the Government had received a report that some cane crop is still standing in some of the Northern States. As this year the production of sugarcane has been quite large as compared to the previous years, even though the factories have crushed more than the usual quantity it is possible that some crop may still remain uncrushed. However, the concerned State Governments have assured that they are taking necessary steps to maximise crushing.

(b) Does not arise.

Self sufficiency in foodgrains

4. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual foodgrains production for the years 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 (separate figures for cereals and pulses);

(b) the country's total requirements during these years; and what was the shortfall, if any, and how was it met, and if by imports, the quantity and value of foodgrains imported;

(c) whether there are any prospects to achieving self-sufficiency in the matter of foodgrains in the near future; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to realise this goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Statement I giving the production of cereals and pulses during 1975-76 and 1976-77 is attached. Firm estimates of production for 1977-78 are likely to become available some time after August 1978. According to available reports, the total production of cereals during 1977-78 is expected to be around 113 million tonnes and that of pulses around 12 million tonnes.

(b) Requirements of foodgrains for human consumption are elastic to a considerable extent depending as they do on the overall availability of foodgrains and their prices, availability of substitutable foodstuffs e.g., fruits and vegetables, tuber crops, milk and milk products, meat, fish, eggs etc. and their comparative prices, purchasing power of masses, population growth, extent of urbanisation etc. It is, therefore, difficult to frame a precise estimate of requirements of foodgrains in the country. However, a broad idea about the overall consumption can be had from the figures of availability. The following table gives the figures of net production (after allowing for seed, feed and wastages) and actual availability for human consumption for the years

1975-76 and 1976-77 separately for cereals and pulses:

(Thousand tonnes)

Commodity		Net Production	Net avail- ability for human con- sumption	Excess (+) /shortfall (-) bet- ween pro- duction & availability
Cereals	1975-76 1976-77	94,496 87,817	90,309 89,682	+14,187 -1,865
Pulses	1975-76 1976-77	11,409 9,807	11,404 9,806	+5 +1
TOTAL Foodgrains	1975-76 1976-77	105,905 97,624	101,713 99,488	+4,192 -1,864

Domestic production was in excess of net availability for consumption during 1975-76 whereas during 1976-77 there was a shortfall of 1,864 thousand tonnes. The shortfall was met largely from stocks held by the Government. It may be recalled that Government had taken a decision in June, 1976 to stop commercial imports of foodgrains.

(c) and (d). Demand and supply of foodgrains are expected to be in balance by the end of the next 5 year Plan—1978-79 to 1982-83. As it is, the country is already self-sufficient in foodgrains in good crop years. The measures being taken to increase domestic production of foodgrains are given in Statement II.

Statement I

Production of Foodgrain

	(Million tonnes)	
	1975-76	1976-77
Total Cereals.	107.99	106.36
Total Pulses .	13.04	11.21
Total Foodgrains .	121.03	111.57

Statement II

Measures taken by the Government to increase the production

1. Increase in irrigation facilities during the current Plan by additional potential of 17.0 million hectares, out of which about 15.00 million hectares will be the effective utilization. Food crops will have a share of 11.0 million hectares out of 15 million hectares.

2. Selection of suitable technology for different crops under various conditions of rainfall, irrigation and soil types through massive programmes of adaptive trials assisted by the new extension technique i.e. T&V system.

3. Improving the efficiency of inputs utilisation by better management practices.

4. Popularisation of pre-released varieties of crops through enlarged minikit programme.

5. Timely sowing of rice as well as wheat through community nurseries programmes and through training programmes.

6. Increasing the productivity of rice in direct seeded areas by line sowing with the help of simple implements and early weeding followed by

top dressing of nitrogenous fertilisers.

7. Increasing coverage under high-yielding varieties of rice, wheat, maize, jowar, bajra, ragi and barley.

8. Providing incentive pricing and attracting marketing policies to motivate higher investments by farmers especially in cotton, oilseeds and pulses.

Regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi

5. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether five unauthorised colonies have been approved for regularisations by the technical committee appointed by Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken regarding their regularisation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following five unauthorised colonies have been approved by the technical committee appointed by the Delhi Administration and are under consideration of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi:

- (i) Saraswati Garden Extension Part I,
- (ii) Saraswati Garden Extension Part II,
- (iii) Rameshwar Nagar Extension,
- (iv) Suraj Nagar,
- (v) 'K' Block, Mohan Park, Model Town.

गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के लिये भवन

6. श्री श्रीधरभाई गानित : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कितने गांव हैं, जहां प्राथमिक स्कूल पक्के भवनों में नहीं हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) सूरत, बलसार और डांग जिलों में कितने और किन-किन गांवों में प्राथमिक स्कूलों का पक्का भवन नहीं है ; और

(ग) इन गांवों में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के लिए पक्के भवनों की सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध की जाएगी और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसके लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) सरकार की सामान्य नीति प्राथमिक स्कूल भवनों के लिए इस ढंग से योजना बनाने की है जिससे कि जनजातीय ग्रामों जैसे सुविधाविहीन तथा दलित क्षेत्रों को सर्वोपरि प्राथमिकता मिल सके । तथापि वास्तविक कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में है क्योंकि शिक्षा सामान्यतः राज्यों की ही जिम्मेदारी है ।

Abolition of lease system in Delhi

7. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state: refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 930 on the 27th February, 1978 regarding abolition of lease and state:

(a) whether report of the Committee which was to be submitted by April, 1978 has since been submitted;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which it is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has not recommended abolition of lease system.

(c) Does not arise.

Three Language Formula

8. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu has expressed his inability to accept the three language formula; and

(b) whether any other State has also protested against the proposal of the Central Government regarding the language formula and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Three Language Formula has been accepted by all the States in principle excepting Tamil Nadu where the State is follow-

ing two language formula in view of adoption of a Resolution in 1968 by the State Legislature. However, the implementation of the formula has not been uniform in all the States. No communication has been received recently from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in this regard.

Coconut Board

9. **SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government of Kerala regarding the constitution of the Coconut Board;

(b) the reasons for the delay in constituting the Coconut Board; and

(c) the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A Bill for the constitution of Coconut Development Board is being introduced in the current session of the Lok Sabha.

Taking over of Government aided schools in Delhi

10. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to take over a number of Government aided schools in Delhi during the current academic year; and

(b) if so, the names of such schools which are likely to be taken over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CUL-

TURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Demolition in Bara Tooti, Delhi

11. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shopkeepers who were displaced due to demolition of the big building at Bara Tooti, Delhi during the emergency and steps being taken to rehabilitate them;

(b) the number of those shopkeepers who had applied for alternate sites to Delhi Administration and action taken or being taken on their representation; and

(c) the reasons why the said building is not being constructed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

ज० एल० एन० कृषि विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान

12. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री 1471 LS-4.

मध्य प्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारारहित प्रश्न संख्या 672 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 में 1977-78 तक की अवधि में, वर्षवार, जे० एल० एन० कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ने अनुदान की कितनी धनराशि की मांग की थी; और

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक वर्ष में सरकार द्वारा दी गई धनराशि कम थी और यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में अनुदान की धनराशि बढ़ाने का है और सरकार द्वारा दी गई धनराशि किन शीर्षों के अधीन खर्च की जाती है ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द) : (क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों को विकास अनुदान नहीं देता है। ऐसे विश्वविद्यालयों को भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। अतः विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए अपनी वित्तीय सहायता में वृद्धि करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। तथापि, आयोग छात्र सहायता निधि आदि जैसी छोटी छोटी सुविधाओं के लिए कुछ वित्तीय सहायता अपने द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार मंत्रालय विश्वविद्यालयों को देता है।

नर्मदा घाटी सिंचाई योजनाओं का विस्तार

13. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1978 में नई दिल्ली में आयोजित एक बैठक में आठ नर्मदा घाटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के विस्तार के बारे में गुजरात के सिंचाई मंत्री और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के बीच कोई समझौता हुआ था और क्या इन आठ सिंचाई योजनाओं को स्वीकृति देने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए कब कब दरखवास्ते आई हैं और इनका औसत क्या है ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इनमें से किन-किन सिंचाई योजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है और उन्हें कब-कब मंजूरी दी गई है और किन-किन योजनाओं का अभी तक मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन पर कब तक मंजूरी दी जाएगी ; और

(घ) इन 8 सिंचाई योजनाओं में गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश की योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और इससे कितने क्षेत्र में सिंचाई होगी और उस पर कितनी लागत आएगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) में (घ). मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात सरकारों के बीच 5 अप्रैल, 1978 को एक समझौता

हुआ था जिसमें मध्य बानों के साथ-साथ यह व्यवस्था थी कि नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण के फैसले को प्रभावित किए बिना और गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के दोनों राज्यों के दावों को भी प्रभावित किए बिना दोनों राज्य भारत सरकार द्वारा सामान्य जांच किए जाने और अनुमोदन किए जाने पर 8 सिंचाई परियोजनाओं (मध्य प्रदेश की 5 और गुजरात की 3) का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर सकते हैं। इन आठों परियोजनाओं के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :

मध्य प्रदेश :

1. मकालदा
2. मेहगांव तोला
3. मतिवारी
4. चोरल और
5. पारस

गुजरात :

1. संकरा
2. धोली और
3. मेन ।

11 अप्रैल, 1978 को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अपनी उपर्युक्त पांच परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी के लिए जिनकी रिपोर्टें केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त हो चुकी थीं अनुरोध किया गया था। गुजरात की तीन स्कीमों की परियोजना रिपोर्टें केन्द्रीय

जल आयोग को अभी राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। मध्य प्रदेश की पांच स्कीमों

का ब्यौरा नीचे की सारणी में दिया गया है :—

क्रम संख्या	स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत	लाभ (हजार हैक्टेयर में)
1	2		4
1.	सकालदा	163.85	1.708
2.	मेहगांव नोला टैंक	138.09	1.780
3.	मतियारी	466.74	9.55
4.	चोरल	350.00	4.24
5.	पारम टैंक परियोजना	86.94	1.39

मध्य प्रदेश की पांच परियोजनाओं में से मेहगांव टोला टैंक परियोजना की जांच केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में की गई है और उसे योजना आयोग की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति के विचारार्थ आयोग को भेज दिया गया है। पारम टैंक परियोजना लघु बिचार्ड स्कीम है और इसलिए राज्य सरकार के पास आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए भेज दी गई है। मध्य प्रदेश की बाकी तीन परियोजनाओं की इस समय केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है।

Sugarcane price paid by sugar factories and khandsari units

14. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) prices paid to the sugarcane growers in the year 1977-78 by the sugar factories and Khandsari units;

(b) what was the price paid last year and before; and

(c) the reasons for not being able to ensure the minimum price fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Three statements I, II, and III showing the actual cane price vis-a-vis minimum fixed price paid by sugar factories during the sugar seasons of 1975-76, 1976-77 & 1977-78 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2381/78]. Likewise, statements IV to VII showing the statutory minimum cane price fixed by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh & Haryana for cane supplies to khand-sari units during these seasons are also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2381/78].

(c) In all the cases of sugar factories the price paid to the grower is at or above the statutory minimum fixed by the Central Government. Khandsari units are under the administrative control of the State Governments and in cases where there were complaints of nonpayment, the concerned State Governments were to take necessary action against the erring units.

Demand for opening Central School at Darbhanga (Bihar)

15. **SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 19 Central Schools in Bihar at present and whether except the Central School in Barauni, all of them are located in South Bihar;

(b) whether the Central Government employees working in North Bihar having about 45 per cent population of the total population of Bihar are deprived of this facility; and

(c) whether a demand has been received for opening a Central School in Darbhanga where land, buildings etc. are available and whether a Central School will be opened by Government there next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). At present there are 20 Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar at Amjhore, Barauni (2), Bhurkunda, Bokaro (2), Dhanbad, Dinapur, Gaya, Ghatsila, Ranchi (3), Jamalpur, Jawaharnagar, Meghatuburu, Patna, Ramgarh, Singharshi and Bhandaridah. Of these eleven schools are located in the campuses of Public Sector Undertakings for which the entire expenditure, recurring and non-recurring, is met by the concerned project authority.

(c) Yes, Sir. But the number of proposals for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas received every year for consideration is very high and the number of new Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened at civil stations is limited to only four. In view of this, all the proposals for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1979-80, which are complete in all respects and fulfil the pre-conditions, will be considered together sometime early 1979

to determine comparative priorities on all-India basis and only four proposals which are accorded top priority will be accepted.

Extinction of bird life

16. **SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that during the last several years bird life is gradually decaying and that some species of beautiful birds are on the way out;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed for prevention and remedy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Intensive and integrated Rural Development programme in West Bengal and North Eastern States

17. **SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:**

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the work done up-to-date for the programme of Intensive and Integrated Rural Development for full employment, State-wise; with a particular reference to West Bengal and other North Eastern States, District-wise;

(b) number of persons benefited by this programme State-wise with a special reference to West Bengal and other North Eastern Region States, block-wise and District-wise;

(c) details of the dialogue with the State Governments made State-wise, date-wise, subject-wise on this programme up-to-date; and

(d) the proposed action to be taken for more co-ordination for fulfilment of this programme during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Out of approximately 3000 blocks presently covered by one or more of the three special programmes, namely Small Farmers' Development Agency

(SFDA), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), and Command Area Development Programme (CAD), 2000 blocks have been selected for undertaking the Intensive and Integrated Rural Development Programme during the present Five Year Plan period i.e. 1978-83. These blocks have been allocated to the State Governments and Union Territories on a pro-rata basis taking into consideration the existing coverage under SFDA, DPAP and CAD programmes. The State-wise allocation of blocks is given in the statement. The following State/U.Ts. have intimated the details of blocks selected under the programme:—

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 2. Bihar |
| 3. Assam | 4. Haryana |
| 5. Himachal Pradesh | 6. Jammu & Kashmir |
| 7. Karnataka | 8. Kerala |
| 9. Nagaland | 10. Punjab |
| 11. Sikkim | 12. Madhya Pradesh |
| 13. Tripura | 14. Uttar Pradesh |
| 15. West Bengal | 16. Delhi |
| 17. Goa, Daman and Diu | |

Other States are in the process of selecting the blocks. In addition, 300 new blocks will be added every year for intensive development.

District-wise details regarding the number of blocks selected under the programme in West Bengal and other North Eastern States are as under:—

State	District	No. of blocks selected under			Total
		SFDA	DPAP	CAD	
1. Nagaland	1. Kohima	2	..	..	2
	2. Phek	2	..	..	2
	3. Mokokchung	1	..	..	1
	4. Zunheboto	1	..	..	1
	5. Wokha	1	..	..	1
	6. Mon	2	..	..	2
	7. Tuensang	4	..	..	4
		13	..	..	13
2. Assam	1. Kamrup	10	..	..	10
	2. Goalpara	12	..	..	12
	3. Nowgong	13	..	..	13
		35	..	..	35

(Information in respect of CAD blocks is awaited)

State	District	No. of blocks selected under			Total
		SFDA	DPAP	CAD	
3. Tripura	1. Tripura North	2			2
	2. Tripura West	4			4
	3. Tripura South	1	..	..	1
		7	..	..	Do 7
4. West Bengal	1. Bankura		6	12	18
	2. Midnapur			19	19
	3. Purulia		15		15
	4. Hooghly	9			9
	5. Birbhum	..	-		12
	6. Burdwan				17
	7. Murshidabad	13			
	8. Howrah			1	
	9. Nadia	8	..	..	8
	10. 24-Parganas	7			7
	11. Cooch-Bihar	7			7
	12. Jalpaiguri	9		..	9
	13. Malda	6			6
	14. West Dinajpur	16			16
	15. Darjeeling	1			1
		76	21	66	163

5. Manipur State Government are selecting the Blocks.

6. Meghalaya State Government are selecting the Blocks.

Detailed guidelines for intensive development of Blocks indicating the schemes that can be taken up for implementation under the programme and the Methodology for Planning and implementation giving comprehensive guidelines for grass-root planning and implementation have been sent to all concerned States/U.Ts.

An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs per block is earmarked for the blocks selected for intensive development under the SFDA and CAD. For DPAP blocks, and Central assistance is available @ Rs. 4 lakhs per block. These allocations are over and above the present level of funding in these blocks. 50 per cent of the amount earmarked is being released immediately for implementing the programme. An amount of Rs. 42 lakhs has been released to West Bengal for implementing the programme in DPAP Blocks

as follows:—

District	Amount released (Rs. in lacs)
Purulia	30.00
Bankura	12.00
	<u>42.00</u>

Funds for CAD blocks will also be released soon. Details regarding the amount released to West Bengal and other North-Eastern States for SFDA Blocks are as follows:—

State	District	(lakhs)
		Funds are being released soon
1. Assam		
2. West Bengal	1. 24-Parganas	17.50
	2. Hooghly	22.50
	3. Jalpaiguri	22.50
	4. Cooch-Bihar	17.50
	5. Darjeeling	2.50
	6. Nadia	20.00
	7. Murshidabad	30.00
	8. West Dinajpur	40.00
	9. Malda	15.00
		<u>187.50</u>
3. Nagaland	1. Kohima	5.00
	2. Phek	5.00
	3. Molokchung	2.50
	4. Zunheboto	2.50
	5. Wokha	2.50
	6. Mon	5.00
	7. Tuensang	10.00
		<u>32.50</u>
4. Tripura	1. Tripura North	5.00
	2. Tripura West	10.00
	3. Tripura South	2.50
		<u>17.50</u>

(b) As the programme has been initiated recently, no details regarding the number of beneficiaries are available.

(c) Regional meetings to discuss effective implementation of development programme in the Agriculture and Rural Development sectors were held with the State Governments. The State-wise, date-wise and subject-wise details are as under:

1. Northern Regional Meeting held on 9-10 June, 1978 at Srinagar. The following State Governments attended the meeting:

1. Jammu & Kashmir
- Haryana
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Punjab
5. Rajasthan
6. Uttar Pradesh

2. Eastern Regional Meeting held on 6-7 July, 1978 at Patna. The following State Governments attended the meeting:

1. Assam
2. Bihar
3. Orissa
4. West Bengal

3. Western Regional Meeting held on 10-11 July, 1978 at Bhopal. The following State Governments attended the meeting:

1. Gujarat
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Maharashtra

4. The Southern Regional Meeting is scheduled to be held at Hyderabad on 17-18 July, 1978. The following State Governments will attend the meeting:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Kerala
3. Karnataka
4. Tamil Nadu

The Agenda Items for these meetings included:

1. Integrated Rural Development through decentralised micro-level Block Planning.

2. Role of Voluntary Agencies in Rural Development.

3. Panchayati Raj.

4. Strengthening of Block Organisation.

5. Food for Work Programme including the question how the scheme to be taken up under this scheme could be dovetailed with those envisaged under the IRD Programme.

(d) The States/U.Ts. have been requested to constitute State level Coordination Committee to whom the powers of according approval to the block plans and the tasks of supervision and monitoring of the programme will be delegated. A representative of the Department of Rural Development will be a member of these Coordination Committees to bring about over-all coordination of the programme at the National Level. For coordination of the planning at district level a planning unit is being envisaged with additional staff and resources.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Total no. of blocks	Number of Blocks covered under			Distribution of 2000 blocks in preparation to existing no. of blocks under			Total (5+6+7)	
		CAD	DPAP	SFDA	CAD	DPAP	SFDA		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Andhra Pradesh . .	324	74	72	134	45	43	80	168	
Assam	134	7		58	4		35	39	
Bihar	587	213	57	236	128	34	142	304	
Gujarat	218	32	41	86	19	25	52	96	
Haryana	87	22	12	32	13	7	19	39	
Himachal Pradesh . .	69	..		18		..	11	11	
Jammu & Kashmir . .	75	4	12	46	3	7	28	38	
Karnataka	175	34	42	66	20	25	40	85	
Kerala	144	17		58	10		35	45	
Madhya Pradesh . . .	458	36	42	131	22	25	79	126	
Maharashtra	296	42	33	118	25	20	71	116	
Manipur	26	1		7	1		4	5	
Meghalaya	24			12			7	7	
Nagaland	21			21			13	13	
Orissa	314	50	25	115	30	15	69	114	
Punjab	117			76			46	46	
Rajasthan	232	17	78	76	10	47	46	103	
Sikkim . . . . .	..			4		..	2	2	
Tamil Nadu	374		48	167		30	100	130	
Tripura	17			12			7	7	
Uttar Pradesh	876	320	39	191	193	23	115	331	
West Bengal	335	103	34	133	62	21	80	163	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Union Territories</i>								
A. & N. Islands		5						
Arunachal Pradesh		48						
Chandigarh		1						
D. & N. Haveli		1						
Delhi		5		5			3	3
Goa, Daman & Diu		12		12			7	7
Lakshadweep		5						
Mizoram		20						
Pondicherry		4		4			2	2
	5001	972	535	1118	585	322	1003	2000

Irrigation Schemes Sanctioned in West Bengal

18. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irrigation schemes sanctioned by the Central Water Commission in West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise for West Bengal;

(b) the details of the work done up-to-date on these irrigation schemes, scheme-wise; and

(c) names of the villages likely to be benefited after the completion of these irrigation schemes, scheme-wise, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Year Name of scheme

1975-76	(i) Tessta Barrage Phase I
	(ii) Hannmata
	(iii) Sali Reservoir
	(iv) Rama-Chandrapur
	(v) Beko
	(vi) Tatko
	(vii) Patlai
	(viii) Sali Diversion
1976-77	(ix) Iapanajore
	(x) Golamarajore
	(xi) Turga
1977-78	(xii) Dimu

(b) and (c). Information has been called for from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Irrigation Projects of West Bengal Pending Clearance

19. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Irrigation projects submitted by the Government of West Bengal are pending clearance of the Central Water Commission for long;

(b) if so, details of the projects submitted by the State Government date-wise; and

(c) what specific steps have been taken or proposed to expedite clearance of these proposals submitted by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only one medium irrigation project is at present pending in the Central Water Commission for scrutiny. This was received only in January, 1978. Six other projects—two of them major—which were received in CWC during the years 1973 to 1976 are now pending with the Government of West Bengal for sending replies to the comments of the Central Water Commission.

(c) In addition to the normal correspondence with the State Governments for sending their clarification/replies to comments of Central Water Commission, periodical meetings are also held in the Central Water Commission with the State officers for expediting these cases.

Study of Bio-gas Plants by Indian Council of Agricultural Research

20. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Agricultural Research made any

study about the clean, cheap and efficient model of Bio-gas plants;

(b) if so, the details of the research thereof and the names of the Scientists participated in this work and the result achieved;

(c) whether any action was taken by the Ministry up-to-date to popularise the result achieved by these Scientists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has initiated a coordinated Research Programme on Bio-gas Technology in May, 1977 at the seven centres viz., (1) IARI, New Delhi, (2) Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, (3) G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, (4) Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar, (5) University of Agricultural Sciences, College of Agriculture, Dharwar, (6) Sri Parashakthi College for Women Courtallam, (7) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore with the Coordinating Centre at IARI. In this scheme, studies are underway to develop more efficient and less expensive bio-gas plants.

(b) The research thereof is concerned mainly with the organisms, their efficiency, their reaction on different organic wastes, seasonal fluctuation in gas production, reduction of contaminants: manurial value of residue and the cost-benefit ratio of Gobargas plants. The names of the Chief Investigators at different research centres are:—

1. IARI, New Delhi—Dr. T. D. Biswas, Head, Division of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry.

2. PAU, Ludhiana—Dr. M. S. Grewal, Associate Professor, Civil Engineering.

3. G. B. Pant University of Agri. & Tech., Pantnagar—Shri S. P. Kul-

shreshtha, Associate Professor,
Deptt. of Agril. Engg.

4. HAU, Hissar—Dr. P. Tauro,
Professor & Head, Deptt. of Micro-
biology.

5. University of Agril. Sciences,
College of Agriculture, Dharwar—
Dr. T. K. Ramachandra Reddy, Pro-
fessor, Agricultural Microbiology.

6. Shri Parashakthi College for
Women, Courtallam—Selvi S. Jana-
ki—Lecturer, Bio-Chemistry.

7. TNAU—Coimbatore—Shri K.
R. Swaminathan, Professor & Head,
Department of Farm Machinery.

(c) Improvement is being made in the design and efficient working of the plants and in reducing the cost of production. Work has been done on the suitability of the materials for gas production, measures to prevent lowering of gas production during winter months and efficient handling and storage of residual slurry for crop production. It is observed that saw-dust supplementation at 5 per cent level increased gas production upto 40 per cent. Work is in progress to assess the fuel and manurial values. In addition to the above, the Khadhi and Village Industries Commission has done pioneering work in the design and installation of Bio-gas plants. Also, a simple and cheap model called "Janata" Bio-gas plant has been developed by the Gobar Gas Research Station, Ajifmal, Etawah District, U.P.

(d) The popularisation work was done by the Farm Information Unit, Directorate of Extension of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, which published an illustrated booklet entitled "Instal a cow-dung gas plant."

Under a Central Sector Scheme for setting up of gobar gas plants, over 52,000 gas plants were installed during 1974 to 78.

Installation of Bio-gas Plants

21. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether so far only 60,000 bio-gas plants have so far been installed in the country out of the target of 10,00,000 bio-gas plants during the fifth plan period;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) action taken up-to-date to popularise bio-gas plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The target for setting up of bio-gas plants for Fifth Plan was 1,00,000 plants. Against this, about 60,000 plants have been installed upto 1977-78.

(b) The programme was well received in certain States; however, in others the slow progress is due mainly to unfavourable climatic conditions, higher cost of the plant, and lack of felt-need amongst farmers especially who have few cattle heads.

(c) Steps adopted for popularisation of bio-gas plants include provision of central subsidy, loan facilities from nationalised banks, technical guidance to farmers and publicity through extension workers, published material in local languages and mass media. Presently, the rate of central subsidy is 50 per cent of the capital cost for plants set up in hilly and tribal areas; and in other areas, 25 per cent for plants of 2 and 3 cu. m. size to small and marginal farmers and 20 per cent for all sizes to remaining farmers. Besides, 33 per cent of capital cost is being given for community plants and 100 per cent for plants based on night-soil to be set upon pilot basis.

Opening of Schools in Tribal Areas

22. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal is under consideration with the Government to open schools in all tribal areas by the end of 1980-81; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of schools proposed to be opened in Orissa State?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the interim report of the Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education set up by the Ministry of Education, steps should be taken by the State Governments to establish all the new institutions needed for Universalisation of elementary education as soon as possible, but before the end of 1980-81. Under this programme, priority should be given in opening new schools required for tribal areas. The Interim Report is under consideration of Government.

(b) Orissa and other State Governments are formulating proposals for opening of new schools under their programme of universalisation of elementary education for the next medium term plan 1978-83.

Unloading/Lifting of Foodgrains by F.C.I.

23. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what specific arrangements have been made and/or proposed to be made to ensure the unloading/lifting of food grains from various terminals and booked with the Railways by the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) the reasons for delayed unloading by the F.C.I. and how it is proposed to be improved in consultation with the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) (i) Care is taken to programme movement to each terminal, compatible with its handling capacity. The movement programme is approved by the Railways.

(ii) To ensure maximum clearance without causing any hold up on arrival at destinations, efforts continue to be made, wherever necessary, to create matching handling capacity at terminal and improving upon the existing facilities, in coordination with the Railways.

(iii) As a matter of policy, it has been decided to provide a railway siding at every storage complex with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes and more.

(iv) If a terminal gets congested, booking for that station is regulated in coordination with the Railways.

(b) The delay in unloading by FCI takes place on account of the following main reasons:

(i) Occasional labour problems.

(ii) Bunched and heavy arrival of wagons and delays in transit. Labour problems are resolved with all possible care and skill taking the help of State Governments, whenever and wherever necessary. In case of congestion, wagons are diverted in consultation with the Railways, to other terminals where the operations are comparatively easy.

Memorandum by Employees of Central Fishery Corporation

25. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agriculture Ministry has received the memorandum

submitted by the Central Fisheries Corporation Employees Association, 62 Rosemarg Lane, Howrah;

(b) if so, Government's reaction on it; and

(c) whether Government has taken decision to make the Corporation profitable by certain steps such as Establishment of fishfarmed fish seed centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestions have not been found practicable.

(c) The Corporation has been suffering losses almost every year since its inception even in the discharge of its primary functions of buying and selling fish. Steps were taken by the Government to provide financial support and other assistance to the Corporation but it could not be made viable. At some stage the Corporation had also taken up an Agency for spare parts of the Hungarian Refrigerated vans but this also proved unremunerative and had to be discontinued. Further diversification of the activities of the Corporation such as establishment of fish farm etc. was not considered advisable in the light of its performance.

Damage due to Floods in Tripura

26. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of people were rendered homeless and several persons were killed owing to pre-monsoon floods in Tripura;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused by the floods to life, property and crops; and

(c) the steps taken to give relief and provide rehabilitation to the flood

victims and the Central aid, if any, sought and given for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Following cloud burst and continuous heavy rains from 21st to 25th May, 1978, floods and drainage congestion was experienced in Tripura. According to the preliminary and incomplete assessment made by the State Government as on 22-6-78, 27,006 people were affected. Four human lives were also lost.

(b) According to the preliminary assessment, crops over an area of 0.65 lakh hectares were affected, resulting in a damage of Rs. 19.07 lakhs. 1829 houses were damaged involving a loss of Rs. 3.41 lakhs. Damage to public utilities has been estimated as Rs. 14.23 lakhs. The total damage as estimated by the State Government is Rs. 36.72 lakhs.

(c) Appropriate rescue and relief operations were undertaken by the State Government.

A Central Team is being deputed to visit flood affected areas in the State during the third week of July, 1978, to assess the extent of damage and the requirement of Central Assistance.

An interim advance of Rs. 15 lakhs has been allocated to the State Government for generation of employment potential in the flood-affected areas.

Teaching Staff of Kendriya Vidyalaya Tura

27. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of teaching staff in the Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Tura, Maghalaya;

(b) total number of students enrolled by the school during the last three years; year-wise, class-wise;

(c) percentage of students belonging to Scheduled Tribes, year-wise, class-wise; and

(d) whether it is a fact that local and Tribal students are not getting admissions into the school?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BAKATAKI): (a) 22 (as on 1-8-1977). (b) and (c):

Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total No. of Students	No. of SC/ST
1975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247*	9
1976	38	37	38	43	63	32	20	18	9	8	306	108
1977	37	37	36	42	43	60	32	13	18	4	322	97

* Classwise break-up is not available.

② Figures for Scheduled Tribe students is not available.

(d) The Central Schools are primarily meant for the wards of transferable Central Government employees including Defence Personnel. Next in priority come the wards of the employees of All-India services, autonomous bodies and public sector undertakings entirely financed by the Government of India. In each category, the inter-se priorities for admissions are decided on the basis of number of transfers the parents have undergone during the preceding seven years. Next priority is given to the children of Central Government employees who are not transferred. Other local students are admitted only when there are no candidates belonging to higher priorities as indicated above subject to the availability of seats. There is reservation for children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the extent of 15 per cent and 7-1/2 per cent respectively for admission in all classes.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा काम पर रखे गये श्रमिक

28. श्री मदन तिवारी :

श्री बी० एम० सुधीरन :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अन्तर्गत विभाग द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में, केन्द्र द्वारा कितने श्रमिक (मदार डिल और लोडर तथा पृथ्वी और महिला महाशक्ति श्रमिक) काम में रखे गये हैं और केन्द्रवार, ठेका श्रमिक व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत ऐसे कितने श्रमिक काम कर रहे हैं :

(ख) विभाग द्वारा उपरोक्त श्रेणियों के श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम दैनिक मजदूरी कितनी दी जाती है और ठेका श्रमिक व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की कितनी मजदूरी दी जाती है; और

(ब) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने विभागीय दैनिक मजूरी लोडर के लिए काम का कितना भार निर्धारित किया हुआ है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह): (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारतीय खिलाड़ियों का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भाग लेना

29. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में 30-6-78 तक किन-किन खेलों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भाग लेने के लिए भारतीय खिलाड़ियों को विदेशों में भेजा गया था ;

(ख) प्रत्येक खेल में कितने खिलाड़ियों को भाग लेने के लिए भेजा गया था और खिलाड़ियों की कितनी टीमों के साथ टीम का नेता अथवा / और टीम मैनेजर और प्रशिक्षक, कोच और अन्य व्यक्ति भी गये जिन पर भारत सरकार द्वारा पूरी तरह से अथवा आंशिक रूप से खर्च उठाया गया और विभिन्न खेलों के खिलाड़ियों को प्रतिदिन होटल के भोजन तथा विविध खर्च के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति पौंड, डालर अथवा अन्य विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में कितनी राशि अथवा अनुदान दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या एक ही अवधि, एक ही स्थान अथवा क्षेत्र के लिए खिलाड़ियों को दैनिक व्यय के लिए अनुदान के रूप में विभिन्न खेलों के लिए अलग-अलग राशि मंजूर की गई थी और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसका आधार क्या है ; और

(घ) भारतीय खिलाड़ियों द्वारा, वर्षवार, और खेलवार, प्राप्त की गई उपलब्धियां क्या हैं और इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनरा सिंह गुलशन : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Research on Cotton Cultivation

30. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research institute has been established for improving cotton cultivation in the country;

(b) if so, the details of research made; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the cotton production and improve the quality so that the foreign exchange can be saved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Institute for Cotton Research was established in April, 1976 at Nagpur. The Regional Station of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Coimbatore which was mainly tackling the research problems on cotton has been transferred to this

Institute as its regional research station for irrigation cotton in the Southern region.

(b) The main institute at Nagpur started functioning with a nucleus staff from 1977 and has taken up the following programmes:—

(i) A programme designed to generate advanced breeding lines having high yield potential with genetical and bio-chemical tolerance to the major pests and diseases has been taken up. Studies on the physiological basis for drought resistance and studies to develop management schedule to achieve stability of yield under rainfed conditions have also been initiated.

The Regional Research Station at Coimbatore has made significant contributions in the field of cotton research. The following new varieties have been evolved at that Centre:—

(i) PRS 72—short branched type suitable for multiple cropping.

(ii) Sujata—High Spinning Egyptian type of cotton—capable of spinning good 80—100 counts.

(iii) Suvin—an extra-long staple variety adjudged by the textile industry in India to be equivalent in quality of Egyptian cotton Giza-45.

(iv) PSH—variety maturing earlier than Suvin with greater resistance to verticillium wilt and better fibre properties.

(v) Suman—a medium staple with wide adaptability suited for rainfed areas.

(vi) 1412—A Compact and early maturing variety with high ginning outturn (39 per cent).

It has also evolved agronomic and plant protection schedules for obtaining the maximum yield potential of these new varieties.

(c) The main strategy being adopted for increasing cotton production consists of:

(i) Raising the productivity per hectare of both irrigated and unirrigated cotton through intensive cotton district approach and accelerating the spread of the high yielding hybrid cotton; and

(ii) Increasing the area under irrigated cotton by fully exploiting the potential under the command of new irrigated projects.

Cotton is also sought to be introduced in non-traditional areas. A Comprehensive Centrally sponsored Intensive Cotton District Programme (ICDP) incorporating the above strategy is accordingly being implemented in all the major cotton growing States. The main component sub-schemes of the programme are as under:—

(a) Continuation of the existing 17 ICDP and addition of extra 8 districts spread over 6 States growing rainfed cottons.

(b) Extension of the ICDP to new irrigation projects and non-traditional areas.

(c) Production of hybrid cotton seed, and

(d) Production of Nucleus and Foundation seed of improved varieties evolved under the All India Cotton Improvement Project.

(e) Establishment of Centres for grading of kapas,

(f) Aerial spraying against cotton pests, where appropriate.

(g) An integrated cotton development project has been formulated to increase production with the assistance of the World Bank in the three cotton growing States of Maharashtra, Haryana and Punjab.

The high spinning varieties like Sujata, Suvin and hybrids like Varalaxmi evolved in India have reduced the import of quality cotton to a significant extent.

Imported Urea / Rotting at Bhatinda

31. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE and IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that imported urea worth Rs. 37 lakhs is rotting in the open at the Bhatinda Railway siding;

(b) if so, action taken against the erring officials; and

(c) directions issued for presenting such loss in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Due to non-availability of covered wagons, 35 open wagons covered with tarpaulins and fully lashed were loaded at Visakhapatnam on 8th May, 1978 for Bhatinda. Eventually due to vagaries of weather, the fertiliser was found in set condition on arrival at Bhatinda. There were further difficulties in unloading the material because of usual railway siding for unloading not being available and the material being in set condition. 9495 bags were removed to warehouses, partly in damaged condition and 6252 bags were left at the siding for joint inspection.

(b) FCI is being asked to conduct a full-scale enquiry and fix responsibility on erring officials.

(c) The matter is being taken up with railways to avoid movement of fertiliser in open wagons as far as possible.

Transfers in Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum

32. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of the senior scientists of Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum have

been transferred after the present Director took charge;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and how many of them appealed to ICAR for justice; and

(c) steps taken to prevent the harassment of scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Out of 40 Scientists working at the Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum, 7 Scientists were transferred from the Institute after the present Director took charge.

(b) Five Scientists were transferred due to the expiry of the term of deputation or due to promotion or on the request of the Scientists concerned. Out of the remaining 2, in one case the transfer was made for administrative reasons and in the other due to alleged indisciplined behaviour and undesirable activities on the part of the Scientist. Only one of the Scientists appealed against his transfer.

(c) If there is any harassment of any Scientist, the Scientist concerned can bring this to the attention of the President, ICAR, for appropriate remedial action. Whenever representations are received, they are carefully examined and necessary action taken.

Narmada Award

33. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Narmada River Tribunal is likely to give its award; and

(b) when will the work on the project start after the award is declared by the Tribunal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU

PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal expects to submit its Report to the Government of India by August, 1978.

(b). Within the framework of the final report of the Tribunal, the work on the project can be started by the State Government after it is accepted by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Developmental Plan of the State.

Provision of Air Conditioner/Air Coolers in Central Ministers Residences

34. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cabinet Ministers State Ministers are having air-conditioners/air coolers at their official residences more than its sanctioned strength;

(b) if so, please state the sanctioned/presently installed number of air-conditioners/air coolers etc. to each Cabinet Minister State Minister at his residence;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a Cabinet Minister is having an air-conditioner fitted in his store and bath-rooms as well; and

(d) if so, the name of the said Minister and what action Government propose to take in the case of

Ministers having air-conditioners/air coolers more than its sanctioned strength with regard to its rent and payment of electricity bills, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No limit has been prescribed for the supply of Air-conditioners/Air-coolers at the residences of Ministers/Ministers of State. The Ministers' Residences Rules, 1962 prescribe a monetary-limit of Rs. 38,500/- up to which furniture and electrical appliances are supplied at the residence of a Minister/Minister of State without any hire charges. For furniture and electrical appliances in excess of the afore-said value, hire charges are recovered from the Minister concerned. A statement giving the number of Air-conditioners/room-coolers supplied to all the Ministers/Ministers of State, is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No air-conditioner or room-cooler has been provided by the Central P.W.D. in the store or bath-room of any residence of a Minister.

(d) Does not arise. For payment of water and electricity bills, there is a voluntary-ceiling of Rs. 2,400/- per year for the residence of each Minister. If the bill exceeds this limit, the Minister concerned is required to pay the excess amount involved.

Statement

*Number of Air-conditioners and Air-coolers, etc. installed at the residences of each Cabinet Minister/
State Ministers*

Sl. No.	Name	No. of A.C. Unit installed	No. of Desert-coolers installed	No. of Air-coolers installed
1	2	3	4	5
1	Shri Jagjivan Ram	..		
2	Shri L. K. Advani		1	..
3	Shri H. N. Bahuguna	2	..	..
4	Shri Sikander Bakht	1	1	..
5	Shri S. S. Barnala	1		
6	Shri Shanti Bhushan		..	
7	Shri Pratap Chandra Chunder		1	..
8	Prof. Madhu Dandavate			..
9	Shri Mohan Dharja	1		
10	Shri George Fernandes		..	
11	Shri Purshottam Kaushik		1	
12	Shri H. M. Patel			..
13	Shri Biju Patnaik			
14	Shri Ramachandran P.			
15	Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee	2	..	..
16	Shri Ravindra Verma		1	
17	Shri Brij Lal Verma			
<i>State Ministers</i>				
1	Shri Satish Aggarwal	1		1
2	Mrs. Renuka Devi Barkataki		..	
3	Shri Arif Beg		2	
4	Shri Chand Ram			
5	Shri Krishan Kumar Goyal	..		
6	Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan	1		
7	Shri Samarendra Kundu	1		
8	Miss Abha Maiti	1		..
9	Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal	1	..	

1	2	3	4	5
10	Shri Karia Munda;	1		
11	Shri S. D. Patil			1
12	Shri Fazlur Rahman	1		
13	Shri Larang Sai	1		
14	Shri Nar Hari Pd. Sukhdev Sai	1		
15	Shri Shiv Narian		1	
16	Prof. Sher Singh			
17	Shri Bhannu Pratap Singh			
18	Shri Ram Kirpal Sinha	1		
19	Shri Jagdambi Pd. Yadav	1		
20	Shri Zulfiqarullah	1		

Food Corporation of India

35. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state:

(a) when the Food Corporation of
India was set up;

(b) how many Corporation's
branches are in India;

(c) how the foodgrains are pro-
cured and what are the basis of fix-
ing prices;

(d) how much capital has been in-
vested by Government in this project;

(e) whether it is a fact the Cor-
poration is running on commercial
lines;

(f) what are the profits during the
last three years; and

(g) what further steps Government
propose to take to improve the work-
ing of the Corporation in view of the
policy of the Janata Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH): (a) January,
1965.

(b) Four Zonal Offices, 19 Regional
Offices, 4 Port Operation Offices, 131
District Offices and 2181 Storage
Centres.

(c) Depending on the policy of the
Government, foodgrains are procured
by the Food Corporation of India from
the farmers and millers (in the case
of rice) directly or through the agen-
cies of the State Governments as well
as cooperatives. The procurement/
support prices are fixed by the Gov-
ernment in the light of the recom-
mendations of the Agricultural Prices
Commission and in consultation with
the State Governments.

(d) The Government of India have
given an equity of Rs. 216.28 crores
and loan of Rs. 230.53 crores to F.C.I.

(e) The Food Corporation of India
acts on business principles having re-
gard to the interests of the producers
and the consumers and is guided by
such instructions on questions of
policy as may be given to it by the
Central Government.

(f) The net profits of the Food Cor-
poration of India before taxation dur-
ing the last three years for which

accounts have been finalised have been as follows:—

Year	(Rs. in crores)
1974-75	2.61
1975-76	2.73
1976-77	2.09

(g) The Food Corporation of India is an autonomous Corporation and the general superintendence, direction and management of its affairs and business vests in its Board of Directors. The Government are also keeping its activities under constant review from a broad policy angle. Special efforts are made to ensure that the Food Corporation of India is not found lacking in looking after the interests of the farmers as well as consumers and its handling and operational costs are kept as low as possible by effecting economies.

Insanitary Conditions in DDA Colonies

36. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that choked and stinking sewerage system, open drains, pitholed roads and service, lanes, sub-standard and inadequate water supply coupled with general insanitary conditions have made most DDA colonies filthy places to live in;

(b) whether it is also a fact that civic services in the DDA colonies are not satisfactory; and

(c) if so, the steps Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR

BAKHT): (a) No, Sir, it is not a fact.

(b) No, Sir, these are functioning satisfactorily.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Transport Nagar in Delhi

37. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has sold land to the goods transport companies for developing a Transport Nagar in Delhi;

(b) if so, how much land was sold and what was its proceeds;

(c) whether the proposed Transport Nagar had been developed and the transporters have started operating from there; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons thereof and how much time DDA will take to develop the proposed Transport Nagar?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Rehabilitation in Turkman Gate Area, Delhi

38. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ousted residents of Turkman Gate area in Delhi have been rehabilitated in the same area as was promised by Government;

(b) whether the residential buildings have been constructed;

(c) how many have been rehabilitated so far; and

(d) if not, how long will it take for complete rehabilitation of the residents?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). 468 dwelling units are already under construction for them and they are expected to be ready by the middle of next year. The remaining eligible families, if any, will also be rehabilitated in the adjoining area.

Krishna-Godavari Water Disputes

39. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Krishna-Godavari Water Disputes have been finalised; and

(b) if not, which part of it has been finalised, which part is yet to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Two separate Tribunals namely, the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal and the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal were set up in April, 1969 to adjudicate upon the disputes relating to Krishna and Godavari waters respectively. As the water disputes were inter-linked and some of the parties to the disputes were common, the Membership of both the Tribunals was kept the same.

The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal gave its final report in May,

1976 which was published in the Gazette of India on 31st May, 1976 and has become effective.

As regards the Godavari water dispute, the hearing of the case had to be adjourned from time to time at the request of the party-States. In the meantime, the dispute was partly settled bilaterally by the States under five separate agreements. The matter not covered under these five bilateral agreements is now before the Tribunal. The last adjournment granted by the Tribunal is upto 18th July, 1978. The Party-States had, while requesting for this adjournment, indicated that a broad understanding had been reached on some of the points of dispute but some differences on other related points still remained to be resolved to finalise an overall agreement and gave an assurance that there was a very good chance that an agreement would be forthcoming before that date. The Tribunal has directed that the case be listed for final arguments on and from the 18th July, 1978.

रेगिस्तान को उपजाऊ भूमि में बदलना

40. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में रेगिस्तान को उपजाऊ भूमि में बदलने की एक योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार देश में उपलब्ध जानकारी के आधार पर विश्व के शुष्क रेगिस्तानों और अर्धशुष्क रेगिस्तानों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए रेगिस्तानी देशों के विशेषज्ञों को प्रशिक्षण देने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) म. भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम नामक एक नई योजना मरु क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए 1977-78 के दौरान शुरू की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) . भारत सरकार ने यू० एन० ई० पी० / यू० एन० डी० पी० के अनुरोध पर दक्षिण-पश्चिमी एशिया के शुष्क तथा अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्रों में मरुस्थलीकरण प्रक्रिया तथा सम्बन्धित 'प्राकृतिक' संसाधन' के प्रबंधन पर, पार-राष्ट्रीय परियोजना में भाग लेने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित किया है। अन्य देश अफगानिस्तान, ईरान तथा पाकिस्तान के परियोजना क्षेत्रों में भाग ले रहे हैं। विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग जो परियोजना के लिए नाडल विभाग है, ने कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा विभाग से केन्द्रीय शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, जांधपुर में शुरू की जा रही परियोजना के अन्तर्गत अध्ययनों के लिए पहुंच की है। तदनुसार, केन्द्रीय शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, जांधपुर में अध्ययन शुरू किए गए हैं। भारत में इस संस्थान में अब उपलब्ध तकनीकी जानकारी अन्य मरु देशों के विशेषज्ञों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकती है तथा इस प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है।

महाराष्ट्र में सिंचाई-क्षमता

41. श्री हरी शंकर महाले : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में सिंचाई-क्षमता का कोई अनुमान लगाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) राज्य में सिंचित भूमि की प्रतिशतता क्या है; और

(घ) अतिरिक्त सिंचाई की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अनुमान लगाया है कि राज्य की अन्ततः सिंचाई क्षमता लगभग 70.61 लाख हेक्टेयर है; 52.61 लाख हेक्टेयर भूतल जल संसाधनों से और 18.0 लाख हेक्टेयर कूपों से। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1975-76 में राज्य में सभी माधनों से सिंचित क्षेत्र 21.71 लाख हेक्टेयर था। यह फसल-क्षेत्र के लगभग 11 प्रतिशत के बराबर है।

(घ) सभी निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा करने की प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। सिंचाई के लिए राज्य-योजना में काफी परिव्यय की व्यवस्था भी की जाती है।

फालतू भूमि का अनुमान और उसका वितरण

42. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने यह टिप्पणी की है कि भूमि रिकार्ड के आधार पर फालतू भूमि का जो अनुमान लगाया गया है वह बहुत कम है;

(ख) क्या सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 53 लाख 20 हजार एकड़ फालतू भूमि में से 21 लाख एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया था और उस में से 12 लाख 90 हजार एकड़ भूमि का वितरण किया गया था;

(ग) क्या जनता सरकार ने अपने शासन के पहले तीन महीनों में 6341 एकड़

भूमि का वितरण किया था और सितम्बर से दिसम्बर, 1977 की अवधि में केवल 5315 एकड़ भूमि का वितरण किया गया था जबकि निर्धारित लक्ष्य 83 हजार एकड़ भूमि वितरण का था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो फालगुन भूमि भूमि-होनों में कब वितरित की जायेगी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रकाशित पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के प्रारूप तथा राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण (26वीं बैठक, 1971-72) द्वारा अनुमानित अधिशेष सरकारी अनुमानित अधिशेष (53.2 लाख एकड़) से भिन्न है और बहुत अधिक है। योजना आयोग को पहले ही सूचित कर दिया है कि वर्तमान अनुमान राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भेजे गए आंकड़ों पर आधारित है और यह अनुमान अनन्तिम है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उन्होंने यह भी सूचित किया है कि राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के आंकड़ों पर बहुत अधिक निर्भर करना उचित नहीं है, क्योंकि अन्य बातों के अलावा जात की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानून 'मानक' एकड़/हेक्टेयर से सम्बन्धित हैं, जबकि राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के आंकड़े ग्राम हेक्टेयर से सम्बन्धित हैं। जहां भूमि घटिया होती है वहां मानक एकड़/हेक्टेयर ग्राम एकड़/हेक्टेयर से बड़ा होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जात की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानून में बड़े परिवारों (निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा तक) के लिये जोत की अधिकतम सीमा से अधिक

भूमि अनुज्ञेय है और व्यस्क पुत्र के कुछ मामलों में अलग यूनिट की भी छूट दी गई है। इससे अधिशेष भूमि कम हो जाएगी, क्योंकि अधिशेष भूमि का कुछ भाग परिवार एवं पुत्रों के पास होगा।

(ख) भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नवीनतम सूचना के अनुसार 44,69,834 एकड़ भूमि अधिशेष घोषित की गई है, जिसमें से 23,38,174 एकड़ भूमि कब्जे में ली गई है और 14,84,946 एकड़ भूमि वितरित की गई है।

(ग) अप्रैल, 1977 से जून, 1977 के बीच 83,816 एकड़ क्षेत्र वितरित किया गया था। सितम्बर से 1977, दिसम्बर, 1977 के बीच वितरित किया गया क्षेत्र 49,211 एकड़ था।

(घ) अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी मामलों का अंतिम रूप से निपटारा होने के बाद ही भूमि का वितरण शुरू किया जा सकता है। मामलों का निर्णय होने तक भूमि सरकार के पास नहीं आती है। भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से मामलों का शीघ्र निपटारा करने और सरकार के पास जो भूमि आई है उसके वितरण की गति तीव्र करने के लिये अनुरोध किया है।

Visit abroad by Members and Officers of ICSSR

43. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 9423 on the 8th May, 1978 and state:

(a) the amount of money sanctioned and spent by agencies other than Indian Council of Social Science Research on the foreign visits of members and officers of ICSSR during the last three financial years;

(b) what are the names of research scholars/social scientists, the names of their research projects and the nature thereof who were sanctioned funds by the ICSSR for (i) field visits within Asia for short term research (ii) field visits outside Asia for short term; and

(c) a statement showing the names and designations of individuals who received benefit under the Areas Study Programme of the ICSSR and UGC during the last three years and the purpose of such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

इतिहास की पुस्तकें

44. श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली तथा अन्य स्थानों के स्कूलों के पाठ्यक्रमों में निर्धारित इतिहास की पुस्तकों के बारे में कोई विवाद है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौग क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इन पुस्तकों के बारे में जांच करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त समिति ने इन पुस्तकों को अनुमोदित कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो इन पुस्तकों को पाठ्यक्रमों में

बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) निर्धारित की गई इतिहास की कुछ पुस्तकों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विवाद रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग) विवाद निम्नलिखित इतिहास की पुस्तकों तथा पाठ्य/सामान्य अध्ययन की पुस्तकों के रूप में उनकी उपयुक्तता से संबंधित है:—

1. आधुनिक भारत (माडर्न इण्डिया)—
लेखक डा० विपिन चन्द्र (माध्यमिक स्कूलों के लिए इतिहास की पाठ्य-पुस्तक)
2. मध्य युगीन भारत (मिडिल इण्डिया)—
लेखक डा० रेमिल थापर (मिडिल स्कूलों के लिए इतिहास की पाठ्य-पुस्तक)
3. प्राचीन भारत (एनश्यन्ट इण्डिया)—
लेखक प्रोफेसर आर० एस० शर्मा (माध्यमिक स्कूलों के लिए पाठ्य-पुस्तक)
4. स्वतंत्रता संग्राम (फ्रीडम स्ट्रगल)—
लेखक प्रोफेसर विपिन चन्द्र, डा० अमलेश त्रिपाठी और बरुण डे, (शिक्षकों और छात्रों के लिए सामान्य अध्ययन की पुस्तक)

इन पुस्तकों को कुछ प्रसिद्ध इतिहासकारों के पास उनकी विशेषज्ञ राय के लिए भेजा गया था । केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने प्राचीन भारत ("एनश्यन्ट इण्डिया") नामक पुस्तक को अपनी निर्धारित सूची से वापिस ले लिया है । जहां तक अन्य तीन

पुस्तकों का सम्बन्ध है ईश्वर भाई पटेल समिति की सिफारिशों को विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा उनका पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

खेतों में खड़ी गन्ने की फसल

45. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 जून तक उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा देश के अन्य भागों में कितनी चीनी मिलें चल रही थीं तथा कौन कौन सी बन्द पड़ी थीं;

(ख) क्या लगभग 20 लाख टन गन्ना सूख रहा है क्योंकि इसकी फसल अभी तक खेतों में खड़ी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इसके लिए किसानों को मुआवजा देने का है और यदि हां, तो कितना?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) दो सूचियां नं० 1 और 2 सभा पटल पर रखी गयी हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT-2382/78] जिनमें 30-6-78 को कार्य कर रही/बन्द हो गयी चीनी फैक्ट्रियों के नाम दिए गए हैं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रकार का कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं कराया है और इसलिए बिना कटी गन्ने की फसल की कुल मात्रा के बारे में ठीक-ठीक अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा को राज्य सरकारों से जब सभी फैक्ट्रियां पिराई का कार्य बन्द कर देंगी तब अन्तिम स्थिति बताने के लिए कहा जा रहा है। इन राज्यों में समस्या अपेक्षाकृत गम्भीर बतायी जाती है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकारों की ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है कि जिन गन्ना उत्पादकों का गन्ना बिना बिके रह जाता है उन्हें उसका मुआवजा दिया जाए।

Indo-U.S. Sub Commission on Education and Culture

46. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual meeting of the Indo-US Sub-Commission on education and culture took place in May 1978 in New York;

(b) if so, the names, designations, qualifications of all the Indian delegates who attended the said meeting;

(c) names, designations, qualifications of one or more Indians who were selected or asked by Government to attend the said meeting, but could not go to New York, and reasons for their not attending;

(d) whether all those who were invited to go to New York for the purpose and who actually attended were full members of the said Sub-Commission;

(e) who selected the Indian delegates and on what criteria; and

(f) the duration and expenses of the said meeting and the subjects/topics discussed and concrete decisions reached, and broad details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names, designations, qualifications of the members of the delegation who attended the meeting are as follows:

1. Dr. M. S. Gore, Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay — Co-Chairman.

2. Shri R. N. Mirdha, Chairman, Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.

3. Dr. C. N. Haksar, Retired Professor of Chemistry, Moti Mahal Road, Gwalior.

4. Shri A. S. Gill, Additional Secretary, Department of Culture.

5. Shri M. V. Desai, Director, Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi.

6. Smt. S. Kochar, Secretary, I.C.C.R.

(c) 1. Dr. M. N. Srinivas, Senior Fellow, Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, could not attend as he was abroad.

2. Dr. Ajit Kumar Ghosh, Professor and Head of the Department of Bengali, Rabindra Bharati University, Calcutta, could not attend due to short notice.

(d) The composition of the Members of the Indian delegation is decided before the meeting.

(e) Composition of the Indian delegation was decided by the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture in consultation with Minister of External Affairs, and Dr. M. S. Gore Co-Chairman of Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Education and Culture.

(f) The meeting was held for two days. Expenditure on the deputation of this delegation for attending the meeting of the Sub-Commission was of the order of Rs. 1,50,000. This was borne by Department of Culture, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and I.C.C.R. A summary of the decisions taken at this meeting will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Resettlement of Jhuggi Dwellers in Delhi

47. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of jhuggi dwellers, who are to be resettled by Government in Delhi;

(b) names of places where these jhuggi dwellers have now been residing;

(c) what specific steps Government propose to take to resettle them at the earliest; and

(d) is it a fact that Government has now decided to give them 40 sq. yds. of plots instead of 25 sq. yds. to resettle them properly?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No comprehensive survey of jhuggi dwellers in Delhi has been made by the D.D.A.

(c) New Resettlement colonies are being planned.

(d) No, Sir.

Award of Ph.D. Degree by Agra University

48. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1807 on the 6th March, 1978 regarding Award of Ph.D. Degree by Agra University and state:

(a) whether the report of the Vice Chancellor of the Agra University has been received since;

(b) if so, the contents thereof and whether the matter was referred by the U.G.C. to its panel on Mathematics, if so, when and with what result

in regard to the correctness or otherwise of the alleged basically wrong solution of mathematical problems; and

(c) what action the U.G.C. have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The U.G.C. is still awaiting complete details from the University. In the meanwhile, the matter was considered by the Commission's Panel on Mathematics in April, 1978. The panel was of the view that it should not deal with such individual complaints which should be the responsibility of the University concerned. However, the matter is again being referred to the Panel when it meets next, as a policy issue.

World Banks Aid for Water Supply Scheme

49. SHRI CHITTA BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3532 regarding Drilling Water Supply Sewerage Scheme in Punjab with World Bank Assistance on the 20th March, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the World Bank in regard to the proposal of financing of water supply and sewerage schemes for Punjab by the World Bank have since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the full facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes Sir, the negotiations have been completed.

(b) The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 66.70 crores (\$ 78.5 million) and was negotiated for IDA Credit of \$38 million. The Project involves financing by Life Insurance Corporation also to the extent of Rs. 13 crores. The Project is to cover the urban areas, Jullundur, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Moga, Patiala, Rajpura, Bhatinda and Pathankot, in the State. The project is expected to be taken up during the current financial year and is likely to be completed in 4 years. It will be executed by the Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board of the State Government.

Palm Cultivation

50. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to promote the cultivation of palm trees for palm oil extraction throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether it has received palm tree nurseries from Malaysia; and

(c) if so, details of areas selected for palm cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government of India are already promoting cultivation of Red Oil Palm for palm oil extraction, in areas suitable for the crop, in the country.

(b) The Government of Malaysia have offered to supply 50,000 oil palm seedlings and steps are being taken to import the same.

(c) In Anchal range of Quilon district of Kerala State, 2800 hectares had been selected for raising oil palm plantation and plantings are already

in progress. Another area of 2400 hectares has been selected in Little Andaman of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for planting with oil palm.

कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा मूल्य निर्धारण करने की कसौटी

51. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग कृषि उत्पादों का मूल्य निर्धारित करने में मध्यम, लघु तथा सीमान्त कृषकों के हितों को रक्षा करने में अनमय रहा है और क्या इसके ढाँचे में परिवर्तन करने की मांग की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आयोग बड़े-बड़े फार्मों अथवा पंजीकृत खेती के आधार पर मूल्य निर्धारित करता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप बड़े किसानों का लाभ पहुंचता है परन्तु लघु किसानों को अपने उत्पादों के लिए उचित मूल्य भी नहीं प्राप्त होता; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो आयोग के ढाँचे में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में सरकार के क्या प्रस्ताव हैं अथवा प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) कृषि मूल्य आयोग अपने विचारार्थ विषयों पर ही कार्य करता है तथा अर्थ-व्यवस्था की समूची आवश्यकताओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में व उत्पादक एवं उपभोक्ता के हितों पर उचित ध्यान देते हुए एक संतुलित अथवा समेकित मूल्य संरचना विकसित करने के लिए विभिन्न कृषि जिलों की मूल्य नीति पर अपनी सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत करता है । मूल्य नीति तथा संबंधित मूल्य

संरचना की सिफारिशें करते समय आयोग निम्नलिखित बातों को दृष्टि में रखता है :—

(1) उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी अपनाने हेतु तथा अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन के लिए उत्पादक को प्रोत्साहन देने की आवश्यकता, (2) भूमि व अन्य उत्पादन संसाधनों का उपयुक्त ढंग से उपयोग करने को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता, (3) शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था विशेषकर रहन-सहन की लागत, मजदूरी के स्तर, औद्योगिक लागत संरचना आदि का मूल्य नीति पर सम्भाव्य प्रभाव ।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं । विभिन्न कृषि जिलों के लिए देय मूल्यों के उचित स्तर के बारे में निर्णय करते समय आयोग अन्य बातों के अलावा विशेष फसल के उत्पादन की औसत लागत के उपलब्ध अनुमानों को भी ध्यान में रखता है ।

(घ) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । तथापि आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Drinking water schemes in Himachal Pradesh

52. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 7883 on the 24th April, 1978 regarding Rural Water Supply Scheme in Himachal Pradesh and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Government of Himachal Pradesh to furnish the implementation report of the project under the Central Scheme for Accelerated Rural Water Supply for problem villages in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of grant allocated to that state under the said scheme during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the amount spent by the State Government under the scheme year-wise;

(e) the number of villages in each district in the State covered under the scheme; and

(f) the amount proposed to be sanctioned under that scheme to Himachal Pradesh during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The State Governments, including the Government of Himachal Pradesh, are required to furnish quarterly reports showing the progress of implementation of rural water supply schemes approved last year under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(c) and (d). The Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was launched last year. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 220.00 lakhs was released to the Government of Himachal Pradesh during last financial year, which was fully utilised.

(e) The number of villages covered under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1977-78 is as follows:—

District	Villages covered
1. Chamba	25
2. Kulu	32
3. Mandi	34
4. Simla	34
5. Sirmour	18

District	Villages covered
6. Solan	15
7. Bilaspur	9
8. Hamirpur	15
9. Una	12
10. Kangra	113
TOTAL	307

(f) The State-wise allocation of Central grant under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for 1978-79 has not yet been finalised.

Holding of Asiad 1982

53. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Olympic Association has submitted revised estimate for holding the Asiad 1982 to Government;

(b) the reasons for declining to hold the games in India earlier; and

(c) when the final decision will be taken on this issue by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For financial considerations.

(c) The matter is under active consideration and decision is likely to be taken shortly.

चीनी का उत्पादन और खपत

54. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में 10 जून, 1978 तक देश में चीनी का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ और देश में प्रति वर्ष कितने लाख टन चीनी की खपत होती है और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें फालतू चीनी का निर्यात किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और क्या अन्य देशों द्वारा कम कीमत पर निर्यात की गई चीनी को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे देश की चीनी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में मूल्य स्पर्धा कर सकेगी और यदि नहीं, तो फालतू चीनी की बिक्री के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी; और

(ख) क्या देश में चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार चीनी के दुहरे मूल्य और वितरण को समाप्त करने का है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) देश में चालू वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान चीनी का कुल उत्पादन 15 जून, 1978 और 30 जून 1978 तक क्रमशः 62.25 लाख मीटरी टन और 63.15 लाख मीटरी टन होने का अनुमान है। उत्पादन संबंधी आंकड़ों का साप्ताहिक आधार पर संकलन किया जाता है। देश में चीनी वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान 45.5 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी की खपत होने का अनुमान है। जहां तक निर्यात का संबंध है, पंचांग वर्ष 1978 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी करार के अधीन 6.5 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का पूरा कोटा निर्यात करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। इसमें से, राज्य व्यापार निगम ने यू०के०, चीन, सूडान, श्रीलंका, यमन आदि को निर्यात करने के लिए लगभग 5 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी की बिक्री करने का कार्य

पूरा कर लिया है और शेष 1.5 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी की बिक्री कार्य यथा समय में पूरा किया जाएगा। जहां तक फालतू उपलब्ध चीनी के उपयोग का संबंध है, उसमें से कुछ चीनी अगले वर्ष के लिए रखने तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी करार के अधीन विशेष स्टॉक तैयार करने के लिए अपेक्षित होगी। इसके अलावा, भविष्य में देश में चीनी की खपत में भी और वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) मौजूदा दाहरी मूल्य नीति और वितरण प्रणाली में कोई परिवर्तन करने के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। आगामी चीनी वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए नीति 1978-79 के दौरान चीनी के अधिक उत्पादन समेत सभी संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर तैयार की जाएगी।

गौतमपुरी, शाहदरा, दिल्ली में नागरिक सुविधायें

55. श्री गोविन्द मुष्ठा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारी वर्षा के कारण शाहदरा, दिल्ली की एक यमुना-पार बस्ती गौतमपुरी में नालों तथा वर्षा का पानी भारी मात्रा में एकत्रित हो जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वहां जल विकास के लिये एक नये नाले के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है और क्या नालों तथा सड़कों के अभाव में इस बस्ती के निवासी भारी परेशानी का सामना कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या इस बस्ती को नागरिक सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये भूतपूर्व निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्री ने कोई निधि मंजूर की थी और यदि हां, तो उसमें से कितनी राशि खर्च की गई तथा कितनी शेष बची है; और;

(घ) इस अनधिकृत वस्ती में सड़कें, उद्यानों, गलियों आदि की व्यवस्था करने के लिए की जा रही कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है और ये सुविधायें कब प्रदान की जायेगी और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Inclusion of 'Shramdan' in Education

56. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared in their election manifesto that the content of education must be functional and related to the lives of the people and the environment and if so, the changes made in this direction during the last 15 months;

(b) if not, why are efforts not being made in this direction; and

(c) whether Government consider dignity of labour as an important part of education by including 'Shramdan' in it?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The national policy on education is under review. Steps have, however, been taken to review the school curricula and a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Ishwarbhai Patel was appointed to review the curriculum for the 10 years of school education. This committee has already submitted its report and Government is taking necessary action
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to implement the recommendations. One of the important recommendations is that education should be functional and related to the lives of the people and environment. The NCERT has been revising the curriculum and the textbooks of the school stage for making them more functional and related to the environment. At the primary level the child is taught environmental studies as an integrated subject; at the middle school this study is continued and deepened under two sections—the environment related to Social Sciences and the environment related to General Sciences. The revised curriculum and textbooks have been adopted by the Central Board of Secondary Education and introduced in all the schools under them. The State Governments are, however, revising their own curricula taking note of the recommendations of the Ishwarbhai Patel Committee. One of the important recommendations of the Review Committee headed by Shri Ishwarbhai Patel is that socially useful productive work would be an important part of the school curriculum. This will be given a weightage of about 20 per cent of time and variety of activities have been recommended to be organised in the schools in this regard. These activities will be an integral part of the school curriculum. The Government is taking necessary action to implement this recommendation of the Ishwarbhai Patel Committee in all schools. It is expected that this will enable the students to appreciate the dignity of labour.

Regional Imbalance in Irrigation

57. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to remove regional imbalance in irrigation;

(b) if so, whether Government have demarcated regions which are backward in irrigation;

(c) if so, what are those regions; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to remove such imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) It will not be possible to provide the same level of irrigation development in each region as utilisable water resources vary from region to region and even within the State. The Government's objective, however, is to minimise the regional imbalances in irrigation development to the maximum possible extent.

(b) and (c). There are many areas in the country both in the high rainfall regions in the North East and South West such as in Assam and Kerala and also in low rainfall regions in Central Western parts such as in Rajasthan, Gujarat etc. which are backward in irrigation.

Irrigation Commission (1972) studied the problem of drought prone areas in the country and had identified districts and recorded that high priority be given to irrigation works in these areas. List of these districts is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The Centre has been stressing on the importance of acceleration of the tempo of irrigation development in the areas which are now backward in irrigation. It is also considered essential to identify the surpluses and shortages in the various regions, basins and sub-basins and determine priorities for inter-basin and inter-regional transfer of water from minimising the imbalances. An organisation has been set for this purpose in the Central Water Commission for carrying out in depth studies in this regard.

Statement

I. ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Anantapur
2. Chittoor
3. Cuddapah
4. Hyderabad
5. Kurnool
6. Mahbubnagar
7. Nalgonda
8. Prakasam

II. BIHAR

9. Moughyr
10. Nawadah
11. Palamau
12. Rohtas

III. GUJARAT

13. Ahmedabad
14. Amrali
15. Banaskantha
16. Bhavnagar
17. Baroach
18. Jamnagar
19. Kaira
20. Kutch
21. Mehsana
22. Panchmahal
23. Surendranagar
24. Rajkot.

IV. HARYANA

25. Bhiwani
26. Gurgaon
27. Mohindergarh
28. Rohtak

V. JAMMU & KASHMIR

29. Doda
30. Udhampur

VI. KARNATAKA

31. Bangalore
32. Belgaum
33. Bellary
34. Bijapur
35. Chickmagalur
36. Chitradurga
37. Dharwar

38. Gulbarga
39. Hassan
40. Kolar
41. Mandya
42. Mysore
43. Raichur
44. Tumkur

VII. MIDDHYA PRADESH

45. Betul
46. Datia
47. Rewa
48. Dhar
49. Jabua
50. Khandwa
51. Khargaoon
52. Shahdol
53. Shajapur
54. Sihi
55. Ujjain

VIII. MAHARASHTRA

56. Ahmednagar
57. Aurangabad
58. Dhur
59. Nasik
60. Osmanabad
61. Pune
62. Sangli
63. Satara
64. Sholapur

IX. ORISSA

65. Phulvani
66. Kalahandi

X. RAJASTHAN

67. Ajmer
68. Banswara
69. Barmer
70. Bikaner
71. Churu
72. Dungarpur
73. Jaisalmer
74. Jalore
75. Jhunjhunu
76. Jodhpur
77. Nagaur

78. Pali
79. Udaipur

XI. TAMIL NADU

80. Coimbatore
81. Dharampuri
82. Madurai
83. Ramanathapuram
84. Salem
85. Tiruchirapalli
86. Tirunelveli

XII. UTTAR PRADESH

87. Allahabad
88. Banda
89. Hamirpur
90. Jalaun
91. Mirzapur
92. Varanasi

XIII. WEST BENGAL

93. Bankura
94. Mianapur
95. Purulia

भंडारा जिले में कालोसरार, बेवरटोला
बांध परियोजनाओं पर कार्य

59. श्री लक्ष्मणराव मानकर : क्या
कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में भंडारा जिले में
कालोसरार, बेवरटोला पूर्व बांध परि-
योजनाओं पर कार्य आरम्भ न होने के क्या
कारण हैं यद्यपि उक्त परियोजनाएं, आदि-
वासी क्षेत्रों में हैं;

(ख) यदि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में स्थित
इन परियोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने
सहायता की व्यवस्था की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रयोजना के लिए
कितनी सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह): (क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि कालीसरार परियोजना के लिए चालू वर्ष (1978-79) के लिए 10 लाख रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव किया गया है और बेवारेटोला बांध परियोजना का अन्वेषण अभी किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) जो नहीं ।

(ग) यह सवाल पढ़ा नहीं होता ।

Installation of Statues in North and South Blocks

60. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been framed by the Ministry in regard to the glorification of the great warriors monarchs, leaders and revolutionaries who have laid down their lives for the Motherland and democracy; and

(b) if so, why in the great Hall of the Southern and Northern Wing of the Secretariat, the pedestals lying empty inside the domes are not appropriately decorated with the statues of the great men and women to honour them and instil patriotism in the mind of visitors from all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Monitoring of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

61. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that monitoring of major and medium irrigation projects is being controlled by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the details of targets fixed during the current financial year regarding the major and medium projects being financed by the Centre, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Monitoring of only selected major irrigation projects has been taken up by the Centre.

(b) Irrigation is a State subject and funding of the major and medium irrigation works is largely done under the State plans.

Selected medium irrigation schemes are being financed by the Centre under the Drought Prone Area programme. A list of these schemes State-wise, indicating allocations and irrigation potential is attached.

Statement

SELECTED MEDIUM IRRIGATION SCHEMES—FINANCED UNDER DPAP

Name of the State		Schemes	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Allocation	Irrigation
1. Bihar	2	1. Pandarua Reservoir } 2. Chirkha Reservoir }	103·76	103·76	3604
2. J&K	2	1. Doda Kastigarh Canal } 2. Shiv Khul Canal approved } final	100·00	100·00	1400
3. Tamil Nadu	1	1. Pambar-Dharmapuri	160·00	140·00	1618
4. West Bengal	2	1. Hanumantha Irri. } 2. Ram Chandrapur Project }	145·72	145·72	4450
5. Andhra Pradesh	2	1. Kothapally Lift Irrigation } 2. Krishanapuram Reservoir }	328·00	225·00	6569
6. Gujarat	2	1. Godnathad Irrigation Project } 2. Scheme Saini }	230·17	230·17	4018
7. Haryana	1	1. Mohindergarh Lift Irri. } Scheme-CWC clearance required }	195·00	150·00	9989
8. Rajasthan	2	1. Sci Diversion } 2. Som Kagdar }	895·00	252·00	7800
9. Madhya Pradesh		1. Gulubpura (Jhabua) } 2. Sonkerli (Betul) } 3. Marhi (Sidhi) }	262·79	212·79	3517
10. Maharashtra		1. Mandohal Project } 2. Bassapawadi }	186·70 97·48	150·00 50·00	3740 904
11. Karnataka	2	1. Teetha Reservoir Project } Tumkur Distt. } 2. Soudagar Tank Project in Yadgir } Taluk, Gulburga District. }	329·00	220·00	2550
12. Uttar Pradesh	3	1. Bakhar Marihan Feeder } Scheme (Mirzapur Distt.) } 2. Bhoba pumps Canal } (Mirzapur Distt.) } 3. Barodaoha Pump Canal } (Banda Distt.) }	94·72 75·00 126·50	200·00	2068 4050 1546
13. Orissa	1	1. Bonda Pippli Phulbani } District. }	148·85	148·85	2250

राजघाट बांध के कार्यालय की स्थापना

62. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजघाट बांध के निर्माण के लिए कार्यालय झांसी में स्थापित किया जाएगा और यदि हां, तो कार्यालय को राजघाट के निकट स्थापित न करने के क्या कारण हैं और यदि इस कार्यालय को राजघाट के निकट स्थापित करने में कोई कठिनाई है तो इसको ललितपुर में क्यों स्थापित नहीं किया जा रहा, जो कि निकटस्थ स्थान है और वहां पर क्वार्टर भी उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) क्या टीकमगढ़ जिले में केवल 6000 एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई के लिए पानी देने के सरकारी निर्णय के विरुद्ध जिला टीकमगढ़ के लोगों में भारी असंतोष व्याप्त है और उस वारे में लोक सभा में 25 अप्रैल, 1978 को भी उल्लेख किया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) दो निर्माण सर्किलों की स्थापना, जिन पर राजघाट परियोजना के निर्माण कार्यों का कार्यभार है, राजघाट बांध स्थल पर ही की जा रही है। बेतवा नदी बोर्ड के फैसले के अनुसार बोर्ड के कार्यालय की स्थापना झांसी में की गई है और राजघाट बांध परियोजना के मुख्य इंजीनियर और बेतवा नदी बोर्ड के वित्तीय सलाहकार और सचिव वहीं से काम करेंगे। इन अधिकारियों के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश व मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों और भारत

सरकार के साथ निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाए रखें। उनके लिए झांसी से ऐसा करना अधिक सरल और सुविधाजनक होगा।

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि वह टीकमगढ़ जिले में सिंचाई की यथा संभव अधिक व्यवस्था करने का निरन्तर प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इसी उद्देश्य से बेतवा नदी पर ओगछा परियोजना का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और यह परियोजना तैयार कर ली गई है जिसमें टीकमगढ़ जिले की निवारी तहसील में 29,150 हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई होगी।

Dropping of "Ancient India" from Central School Syllabus

63. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the controversial book "Ancient India" by Dr. R. S. Sharma has been dropped from the Central School syllabus from the next academic session; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The book contains some controversial passages.

Ministerial Housing Complex at Rashtrapati Bhavan Complex

64. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding con-

struction of Ministerial houses in the Rashtrapati Bhavan complex;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the various opinions voiced in the press in this regard; and

(c) when the construction of the proposed houses is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The question of construction of houses for the Ministers is under consideration along with the overall re-development plans of the bungalow areas to the north and south of Rajpath.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As no scheme has been sanctioned so far, the question does not arise.

करनाली, भालुवांग तथा पंचेश्वर परियोजनाओं के बारे में भारत-नेपाल सर्वेक्षण

65. श्री उपसेन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में घाघरा, राप्ती तथा शारदा नदियों पर प्रस्तावित करनाली भालुवांग तथा पंचेश्वर परियोजनाओं के लिए भारत तथा नेपाल के इंजीनियरों और एक संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण कराने की कोई ज तैयार की गई है;

(ख) इस संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण का कार्य कब आरम्भ कर दिया जाएगा; और

(ग) इस संबंध में भारत तथा नेपाल तिनिधियों की अब तक कितनी बैठकें केहुई हैं तथा उनमें क्या निर्णय लिए गये ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग).

करनाली परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित प्रारम्भिक मामलों की जांच करने के लिए एक संयुक्त भारत-नेपाल समिति का गठन किया गया है। समिति की बैठक अप्रैल, 1978 में हुई थी, जिसमें परियोजना के विभिन्न पहलुओं का अध्ययन करने और अपनी रिपोर्ट तीन महीनों के अन्दर समिति को देने के लिए दो संयुक्त दलों और प्रत्येक देश में दो अलग दलों के गठन का निर्णय किया गया था।

पंचेश्वर जल-विद्युत परियोजना के अन्वेषण के लिए संयुक्त विशेषज्ञ दल गठित किया गया है। इस दल की पहली बैठक अप्रैल 1978 में हुई थी। विशेषज्ञ दल ने सिफारिश की है कि किए जाने वाले अन्वेषणों के लिए विचारार्थ विषय तथा उसकी अनुमानित लागत तैयार करने के लिए एक संयुक्त तकनीकी टीम का ग न किया जाना चाहिए। इस टीम के लिए भारतीय प्रतिनिधि का नाम नेपाल सरकार को भेज दिया गया है। इस टीम के लिए उनके प्रतिनिधियों के नामांकन की प्रार्थना है।

जहां तक राप्ती (भालुवांग) परियोजना का संबंध है, परियोजना के अन्वेषण के लिए अपेक्षित तैयारियों को अन्तिम रूप देने और विस्तृत परियोजना प्रावकलों को तैयार करने के लिए नेपाल सरकार और भारत सरकार के अधिकारियों के मध्य जनवरी, 1978 में एक बैठक हुई थी। बैठक में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि क्षेत्रीय अन्वेषण के लिए लागत प्रावकलों तथा विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए भारतीय अधिकारियों की एक टीम को नेपाल सरकार की सहायता करने के लिए काठमांडू जाना चाहिए। यह टीम मार्च, 1978 में काठमांडू गई थी और उसने अन्वेषण पर 5.34 करोड़ रुपये लागत आने का अनुमान लगाया है।

परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने और अन्वेषण करने का काम किस एजेंसी को दिया जाए, इस बारे में और फील्ड अन्वेषण और विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने पर आने वाली लागत को आपस में बांटने तथा परियोजना के अन्वेषणों के संबंध में मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने के लिए एक संयुक्त तकनीकी समिति का गठन करने के बारे में नेपाल सरकार के साथ बातचीत चल रही है।

आपात स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय की सेवाओं से कर्मचारियों को निकाला जाना

66. श्री शरद यादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान की गई ज्यादतियों के परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से बड़ी संख्या में कर्मचारियों की सेवा से निकाल दिया गया था;

(ख) उनकी कालेज वार संख्या क्या है;

(ग) कितने मामले अभी भी चल रहे हैं और कितने मामले में निर्णय ले लिया गया है;

(घ) सरकार ने इन मामलों पर कितना धन व्यय किया है; और

(ङ) ऐसे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध जो दोषी नहीं पाए गए हैं कार्यवाही करने वाले अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Multi Sectoral project in Maharashtra

67. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7858 on the 24th April, 78 regarding report of the Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority and state:

(a) when the proposal on Multi-sectoral projects for Kalyan, Thane & Bhiwandi sub-regions in Bombay Metropolitan Region was discussed with BMRDA and when the State Government of Maharashtra have been advised to submit a revised detailed project-report;

(b) whether the State Government have submitted its revised report;

(c) if so, when and whether the Government of India had taken a decision on the same, if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) if no report has been received from the State Government whether any reminder has been issued; if the report received from State Government but Government of India not taken any decision—the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The multi-sectoral project for Kalyan Thane and Bhiwandi sub-regions were discussed with BMRDA and State Government in March 1978 and they were advised in regard to the revision of the schemes for purpose of IUDP assistance.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A detailed letter has been recently issued to the State Government containing suggestions for revising the project report. Reply of the State Government is awaited.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था

68. श्री केशव राव घोंडगे : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी सप्लाई की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है अथवा राज्य सरकार की ; और

(ख) यदि जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है तो उसने गत वर्ष के दौरान इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की और उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने गांवों को लाभ पहुंचा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की सप्लाई करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है ।

(ख) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रखे गए समस्याग्रस्त गांवों सहित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था योजना के राज्य क्षेत्र में की जाती है । इसके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार ने देश के समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने की गति में तीव्रता लाने के लिए 1977-78 से एक "केन्द्रीय प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम" भी चलाया है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1977-78 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 38.20 करोड़ रुपये की अनुदान सहायता दी गई । राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 1977-78 के दौरान राज्यों की अपनी स्वयं की न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन रखे गए 12310 समस्याग्रस्त गांवों और केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित

ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत रखे गये 6509 समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में शत-प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता से शुद्ध पेय जल की व्यवस्था की गई थी ।

Participation by European Economic Community for Dairy Complex

69. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Community has agreed to participate in a 540 million dollar project aimed at building up India's dairy industrial complex;

(b) if so, the details of the project; and

(c) the target date for its completions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Operation Flood II is an integrated Dairy Development Project for the entire country involving a total outlay of Rs. 485.67 crores over a period of 8 years.

The project is designed to increase the income of and benefit 10 million such rural milk producers' families in 25 milk shed areas covering 155 districts. Simultaneously, a National Milk Grid will link rural milk sheds to 148 cities with a population of over one lakh as per (1971 Census)

(c) The target date for the completion of the project is 30th June, 1985.

Project to save Northern areas from Ganga floods

70. SHRI RAMDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 12-crore project was formulated to save northern areas

parallel to Patna (Bihar) (from Dumri Manzhi to Sonapur) from the Ganga floods;

(b) if so, the progress made in regard to the implementation thereof and at what stage it is going; and

(c) whether Government propose to implement it by the end of July, 1978 in view of the floods likely to come in the Ganga river this year and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANUPRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The following

two schemes by the Government of Bihar were received at the Centre during November/December, 1975

(i) Dumri-Chapra embankment scheme estimated to cost Rs. 194.91 lakhs (ii) Chapra-Sonepur embankment scheme estimated to cost Rs. 718.27 lakhs, for providing protection to the area on the north bank of river Ganga in Saran and Vaishali districts from floods. These two schemes were scrutinised at the Centre and the comments were sent to the State Government in July/November, 1976, for modifying the schemes. The modified schemes have been received from the State Government in May, 1978 and are currently under scrutiny by the Ganga Flood Control Commission.

(c) Flood Control is a State subject, and as such initiation, planning and execution of flood control schemes including provision of funds is the responsibility of the State Government. The State Government of Bihar have proposed an outlay of Rs. 99 lakhs for Dumri-Chapra embankment scheme and Chapra-Sonepur embankment scheme during 1978-79.

Accommodation Advisory Committee

71. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Accommodation Advisory Committee was

set-up in 1963-64 by Government to decide justiciability of continuing location of headquarters of the offices of various Public Sector Companies in metropolitan cities like New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the details of the decisions arrived at by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Taking over of N.F.C. Instructors as Junior P.E.Ts.

72. SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-JIWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any written understanding between his Ministry and Directorate of Education, Delhi to absorb all N.F.C. Instructors taken over on 1st November, 1972 as Jr. P.E.Ts. before recruiting any fresh Jr. P.E.Ts.;

(b) how many N.F.C. Instructors have so far been regularised as per that understanding, year-wise after 1st November, 1972;

(c) how many fresh Jr. P.E.Ts. have been recruited year-wise after 1st November, 1972;

(d) if so, who is responsible for this; and

(e) what steps his Ministry propose to check this irregularity in future?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per information received from Delhi Administration, 12 NDS Instructors were adjusted against regular posts of Junior P.E.Ts. in the year 1975 and 7 Junior P.E.Ts. were appointed as direct recruits in 1973 from amongst the candidates who had

already been appointed on ad-hoc basis during 1971-72.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

Ceiling fans in multi-storeyed quarters in DIZ Areas, New Delhi

73. SHRI V. G. HANDE:

SHRI U. S. PATIL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only one ceiling fan is provided to Type I Multi Storeyed Quarters in K. Block (Clive Square) R. K. Ashram Marg and 2 Ceiling fans in Type II Quarters in 'C' block (Albert Square) D.I.Z. area New Delhi, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to provide one additional ceiling fan to the other room in the Type I Quarters of 'K' Block in Clive Square and Kitchen-cum-dining room of Type II Quarters in 'C' and 'D' Block of Albert Square D.I.Z. area in view of the fact that four storeyed quarters are now being constructed causing greater congestion and suffocation and requiring people to sleep inside in summer and rainy seasons; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor and how Government propose to provide relief to these low paid employees who cannot afford to buy ceiling fans out of their meagre income?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A decision has already been taken by the Government to provide one additional ceiling fan in the two-roomed type I quarters in a phased manner. Steps are under way to provide one additional ceiling fan in type I Quarters of 'K' Block in

Clive Square. No proposal for providing additional ceiling fan in Type II quarters is under consideration of the Government.

सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी आवास

74. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या निर्माण, और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कोई आवास सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं करती, जो 35 वर्ष की सेवा करने के बाद सेवा-निवृत्त हो जाते हैं और जिनके बच्चे सेवा-निवृत्ति के समय नाबालिग होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उन व्यक्तियों की कठिनाईयों की ओर दिलाया गया है जिन्हें तुरन्त सरकारी आवास खाली करना पड़ता है और इस बारे में सरकार के प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) अगर इस बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं तो उसके क्या मुख्य कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) से (ग) सेवा निवृत्त हो जाने के फलस्वरूप एक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उसको आबंटित सरकारी वास को आबंटन नियमों में विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के लिए रख सकता है । यद्यपि सेवा निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए ही ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है, फिर भी सेवा में रहते हुए और सेवा निवृत्ति के पश्चात् भी उनके लिए आवास योजनाएं उपलब्ध हैं ।

Alleged charges against Vice Chancellor, Registrar and officers of J. N. University

75. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the broad charges levelled against the Vice Chancellor, the Registrar, the Co-ordinator and the Security Officer of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi by the Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union, and what is the main demand of the Union;

(b) whether Government had conducted any enquiry into these allegations; and

(c) if so, what are the results and if not, why the enquiry was not conducted?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (c): On May, 26, 1977 the Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union submitted a representation to the President, in his capacity as the Visitor of the University, requesting him to constitute a high-level inquiry into the functioning of the University and also removal of the incumbents of the office of Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Co-ordinator (Academic Affairs) and the Security Officer of the University with a view to facilitating the inquiry. The allegations contained in the representation related to irregularities alleged to have been committed by the University authorities during the period of Emergency in the matter of appointments and admissions, victimisation of teachers and students of the University by the University authorities and their connivance in the arrest of students etc. While the question of appointing a Visitorial inquiry was under consideration after examining the representation made by Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union, there was an

agitation which resulted in the closure of the University in November, 1977. In that context, the Prime Minister, who is the Chancellor of the University agreed to make a preliminary inquiry into the various complaints against the University administration. The preliminary inquiry by the Prime Minister into the complaints against Jawaharlal Nehru University has recently been completed and his Report is under consideration.

Food for Work Scheme

76. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI AMHED M. PATEL:

SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food For Work Scheme has proved very successful in the States, where it was introduced;

(b) if so, whether in view of its success the Union Minister has decided to place 1 million tonne of wheat at the disposal of States for the same;

(c) in how many states this scheme was introduced;

(d) what is the total quantity of wheat placed at the disposal of States; and

(e) how many of the States have utilised the wheat during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The 'Food for Work' Programme has been a success in all the States which took it up.

(b) During the year 1977-78, the total quantity of foodgrains released under the programme was 204580 tonnes. The target to be utilised

under the programme during the current financial year has been kept at 1 million tonnes.

(c) to (e): A statement giving the details is enclosed.

Statement

Name of the State	Quantities allocated during 1977-78		Quantity allocated during 1978-79 (M.T.)	Quantity released for the first quarter ending June, 1978 (M.T.)	Foodgrains utilised during 1978-79 (M.T.)
	Wheat (M.T.)	Milo (M.T.)			
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	4,000	1,000	Information not yet available
Assam	7,500	..	..	..	Do.
Bihar	30,000	..	200,000	75,000	Do.
Gujarat . . . . .	..	..	50,000	15,000	Do.
Haryana . . . . .	..	..	14,000	2,000	Do.
Himachal Pradesh	940	..	3,000	..	Do.
Karnataka	1,000	1,000	50,000	15,000	Do.
Kerala	6,000	..	50,000	10,000	Do.
Madhya Pradesh	10,000	..	125,000	31,000	Do.
Maharashtra	11,940	450	16,000	..	Do.
Orissa	30,000	..	200,000	85,000	May, '78: 13689.00
Punjab	8,000	..	63,000	16,000	May, '78 579.30
Rajasthan	6,000	..	128,000	45,000	Information not yet available
Tripura . . . . .	..	..	10,000	2,000	Do.
Uttar Pradesh	42,000	400	111,000	25,000	Do.
West Bengal	51,200	..	205,000	50,000	Do.
<i>Union Territories</i>					
Mizoram . . . . .	..	..	1,200	1,200	Do.
TOTAL	204,580	1,850	1,230,200	373,200	1426 8.30

World Bank Aid for Plantation Crops and Horticulture

77. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to help India in a big way for the further development of plantation crops and horticulture;

(b) if so, whether India has agreed to this proposal;

(c) if so, the main features of the proposed scheme and how India is utilising this World Bank aid;

(d) whether World Bank had pumped 3800 million dollars to the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation for the development of agriculture in India but the bulk of the amount had been utilised for the development of minor irrigation; and

(e) if so, whether this was objected by the World Bank and whether Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation has prepared a scheme for the development of plantation crops and horticulture in India and the same has been approved by the World Bank Team which had recently visited India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a): The assistance of World Bank is available for the development of plantation crops and horticulture also wherever specific viable projects in suitable areas can be formulated.

(b) Government of India have already obtained the clearance of the World Bank for the following two programmes:

(i) Kerala Agricultural Development Project for the development of plantation crops.

(ii) J. & K. horticulture development project.

(c) Main features of (i) Kerala Agricultural Development Project and (ii) J. & K. Horticulture Project are enclosed as statements I & II respectively. World Bank Aid is being utilised as spell out in Statements I & II.

(d) The total World Bank credit under 35 projects to be implemented through ARDC, which also includes credit component for other implementing agencies amounted to US dollar 1660 million; of this, nearly US dollar 870 million is available to ARDC. Of the 35 projects, only 3 i.e. the 2 projects referred to under item (c) and the 3rd the Himachal Pradesh Apple Processing Project started in 1974 and due to terminate in 1978—relate to plantation crops and horticulture. On the other hand, under 10 individual State projects and 2 general lines of credit, the main emphasis was on financing minor irrigation investments.

(e) In view of the large allocation made by World Bank itself for minor irrigation, the question of objection by the World Bank does not arise. ARDC has not prepared any specific scheme for the development of plantation crops and horticulture in India.

Statement

Main features of the Kerala Agricultural Development Project (KADP)

The KADP has its main objective the improvement in productivity of major foreign exchange earning tree crops and pepper, with emphasis on improving the economic status of the small holder farmer. This Project is being implemented from 1977-78 and will be spread over a period of 7 years. The following are the project components:-

(i) New planting of high yielding coconut—5 000 ha in Cannanore, Kozhikode and Malappuram Districts;

(ii) Rehabilitation of coconut, including replanting of senile and unproductive trees—30,000

ha. in areas free of root wilt disease in Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Trivandrum Districts;

- (iii) provision of minor irrigation facilities in project coconut areas—1,000 ha in new planting areas, and 7,500 ha in rehabilitation areas;
- (iv) intercropping in coconut areas—26,500 ha of various garden crops without irrigation; about 3,000 ha of cocoa, about 3,000 ha of fodder for dairy cattle and about 2,500 ha of other crops with irrigation;
- (v) rehabilitation, including replanting of pepper—10,000 ha in Cannanore, Idukki and Kottayam Districts;
- (vi) rehabilitation of State-owned cashew plantation of 2,280 ha and new plantings of 1,470 ha in Cannanore District;
- (vii) establishment of about 435 ha of seed gardens for coconut, cashewnut, cocoa and spices;
- (viii) establishment of ten crumb rubber factories (nine new and one expansion) each of 10 ton/day capacity;
- (ix) strengthening of research by CPCRI, AUK and IRB, and training and technical assistance; and
- (x) provision of improved extension service and investment credit facilities for project participants.

Abbreviations

CPCRI—Central Plantation Crops Research Institute.

AUK—Agricultural University of Kerala.

IRB—Indian Rubber Board.

Statement II

Main features of the Jammu and Kashmir Horticulture Project

Jammu and Kashmir Horticulture Project comprises the following features:—

The Project would be carried out over six years and would help Government of Jammu and Kashmir (GOJK) provide facilities and services for apple and walnut grading, packing, processing and marketing in Baramulla, Srinagar and Anantnag Districts through a horticulture Corporation. Project activities would offer growers an alternative market channel for apples and walnuts to that provided by the traditional trade, which should result in lower marketing costs, reduction in the seasonal apple glut, improvements in fruit quality and utilisation of apple culls, which are at present waste. The project would also reduce walnut spoilage, improve quality of unshelled nuts and kernels and help Department of Agriculture (DA) solve problems which are preventing expansion of the small but promising J&K mushroom industry. The project should benefit small farmers in particular, who presently are prone to exploitation by larger growers and merchants. The following are the project components:—

- (a) For apples 25 apple grading and packing centres, of which ten of 6,000 tons capacity and 15 of 1,000 tons; 17,000 tons cold storage; ten saw mills attached to the larger grading and packing centres to produce fruit containers; a fruit transshipment centre; and a 12,000 tons apples per year capacity juice processing plant;
- (b) for walnuts. 14 hulling/drying and packing centres, of which one 2,000 tons capacity, one 1,000 tons capacity and twelve 500 tons capacity; and

a 4,000 tons a year processing centre to deal mainly with nuts for export;

- (c) for mushrooms, improved spawn production and research facilities;
- (d) Rs. 20 million seasonal credit to help growers meet fruit production and harvesting expenses;
- (e) Specialized cold storage, laboratory and library facilities to enable Department of Horticulture (DH) to conduct post-harvest trials with fruit;
- (f) three studies to improve apple, walnut and apple juice marketing, and a project evaluation study; and
- (g) 90 man months consultants' time and 62 man months of overseas training to support design and operation of project facilities and to help DH and DA improve fruit and mushroom production.

Time lag between collection of Data of cost of production and utilisation by A.P.C.

78. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is time lag of three to four years between the collection of data of cost of production and their utilisation by the Agricultural Prices Commission;

(b) if so, whether APC updates the data so collected before it uses them for recommending the statutory price of raw jute or other agricultural commodities; and

(c) whether the cost of production as arrived at by APC reflects the true cost of production in view of constant rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Estimates of cost of production in respect of different crops made available to the Agricultural Prices Commission by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops relate to a past year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of (a) above, some allowance is made for possible changes that might have subsequently occurred therein by taking into account the likely variations in input prices during that period.

Increase in Sugar quota for Delhi

79. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has asked for increase in the quota of the sugar for Delhi as the population has increased; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter on the representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Administration had been getting a monthly sugar quota of 5,304 tonnes from June, 1976 onwards. On 27th October, 1977 it was decided to allot the quotas to the States on population basis and to ensure similarity of treatment for distribution to the urban and rural population. Accordingly, keeping in view the availability position, the State-wise monthly sugar quotas were re-fixed with reference to the projected population as on 1-4-1978 ensuring 425 grams of monthly per capita availability with

effect from December, 1977. However, in the case of a few States/Union Territories including Delhi where the per capita availability for the said projected population out of the existing quota was found to be higher than 425 grams, it was decided to retain the quota at the earlier level. Therefore, Delhi Administration's quota of 5,304 tonnes which gave a monthly per capita availability of 975 grams on the basis of projected population of 54.39 lakhs as on 1-4-1978 as against the norm of 425 grams, was not curtailed and retained at the same level even from December, 1977 onwards.

2. The above facts have been explained to the Delhi Administration.

Funds for the rehabilitation of Refugees of Dandakaranya

80. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate funds have been allotted to the State Government or Dandakaranya authorities for rehabilitation of the refugees of Dandakaranya;

(b) if so, what amount has been allotted State-wise to West Bengal, Tripura, Orissa Governments and Dandakaranya authorities for rehabilitation purposes for the year 1978-79; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the rehabilitation of refugees and deserters and development of Sunderbans?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

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(b) The following amounts have been provided in the budget grant for 1978-79:—

	Rs. in lakhs
West Bengal	187.73
Tripura	0.60
Orissa	613.79
Dandakaranya Project	1195.24

(c) On the basis of scales sanctioned for rehabilitation of deserters in Dandakaranya Project, expenditure is estimated as at present to be of the order of Rs. 2.00 crores. This Department does not deal with development of Sunderbans and therefore the question of sanction therefor does not arise.

नदी बेसिन जलाशय परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन

81. श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नदी बेसिन जलाशय परियोजना बिहार राज्य द्वारा 1975 में केन्द्र को प्रस्तुत की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या बिहार के नालन्दा, गया और पटना जिलों की लाखों एकड़ भूमि को परियोजना के अधीन सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या जलाशय के निर्माण के लिए हजारी बाग जिले के चतरा सब डिवीजन के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का चयन किया गया है ; और

(घ) उक्त योजना अभी किस चरण में है और इसको क्रियान्वित करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार के समक्ष क्या कठिनाईयाँ हैं ?

हृषीकेश त्रिपाठी संघालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). ये सवाल पैदा
नहीं होते।

**Delhi School Teachers House Building
Society, Delhi**

82. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4386 on the 27th March, 1978 regarding Memorandum submitted by the Members of the Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the full details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay;

(d) the time by which and the manner in which it would be made available; and

(e) the reasons for which it was not indicated in the reply referred to above as to when and in what manner the required information would be made available?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (e). The matter regarding membership of the Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society came up before the Delhi High Court under Civil writ Petition No. 659 of 1977. The Court passed an order on 26th May, 1978 laying down a time-bound programme for finalising the list of members. The matter is, however, still subjudice, as the High Court has not yet disposed of the Writ Petition finally.

**Orders Placed by Small Scale
Industries**

83. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the precise role played by Supply Department in the small scale industries;

(b) the value of orders placed with small scale industries in relation to the total value of orders placed by the Department during 1977-78;

(c) the extent to which small scale industries have received additional encouragement now as compared to earlier years; and

(d) the extent to which such industries are able to fulfil contracts satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The object of the Government policy is to utilise for Government purchase as far as possible the production and capabilities of Small-Scale/Cottage Industries products which are on indent with Supply Department.

The following measures have been taken pursuant thereto:

(i) A number of items are purchased exclusively from Small Scale Sector. The number of such reserved items is 241 at present.

(ii) In the case of items which can be purchased both from large scale as well as small scale units, small scale units are eligible for a price preference of upto 15 per cent over large scale units, the actual quantum to be decided in each case on merits.

(iii) The registration of SSI Units has now been entrusted to the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., under the single point registration scheme. Registration

with NSIC under this scheme is equivalent to registration by DGS&D.

(iv) In respect of items of interest to SSI Units sufficient number of tender sets are supplied to NSIC to enable the latter to distribute them among SSI Units free of cost.

(b) The total value of orders placed by DGS&D during 1977-78 (Provisional) is Rs. 773.65 crores. But excluding items not within the capability of the SSI it will work out to Rs. 290.51 crores of which orders for a sum of Rs. 108.95 crores were placed on small scale industrial units.

(c) The extent of encouragement received by the small scale industries is evidenced by the upward trend in the value of orders placed on them from year to year as also in the number of items reserved for exclusive purchase from small scale industrial units.

(d) The performance of the small scale units in the fulfilment of their contractual obligations is considered to be by and large satisfactory. Wherever necessary, suitable extensions in delivery period are granted to enable them to execute the contracts. Where the performance of SSI Units is unsatisfactory, the matter is reported to NSIC, besides taking available contractual corrective steps.

National Capital Region

84. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Capital Region Plan has been dropped or drastically modified;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the broad details of the substitute scheme if any; and

(c) the expenditure incurred so far as the National Capital Region Plan and the proportion of such expenditure which can be said as not gone to waste?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 518 lakhs. No expenditure has gone waste, although it has not served the purpose it was intended for.

Conservation of West Flowing Rivers in Tamil Nadu for Irrigation Purposes

85. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has examined in depth the problem of west flowing rivers in the Tamil Nadu-Kerala region, the bulk of whose waters flow into the sea;

(b) whether the Central Government are convinced that the waters can be conserved for utilisation for irrigational purposes in water-starved Tamil Nadu by undertaking suitable projects; and

(c) if so, the plan envisaged by Centre for aiding construction of such projects as a top priority measure concerning the well being of a vast number of people of Tamil Nadu and Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANUPRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A technical Committee has been set up by the Government of India in the Department of Irrigation to examine the feasibility of eastward diversion of surplus waters of the west flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka.

The Planning Commission have also constituted a Committee for the

assessment of water resources of rivers flowing into the Arabian sea and their utilisation.

(c) Further steps to be taken in this matter will be considered on receipt of the reports.

Revamping of Technical Education

86. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are alive to the immediate need of revamping technical education so as to be of relevance to the immediate needs of the country;

(b) if so, the precise and positive steps taken to effect meaningful changes in the existing stream of technical education; and

(c) the period by which such steps are expected to be implemented throughout India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The system of Technical Education which has been developed in the country has provided the trained manpower, both in terms of number and skill, to meet the development needs of the country. Improvement of the system is, however, a continuous process to which the required attention is being given by the Government.

(b) A Working Group on Technical Education was appointed recently by the Government to review critically the present status of technical education at all levels and to suggest re-orientation and improvements to the existing programmes. The Working Group has made a number of important recommendations relevant to both the immediate and long range needs of the country. The recommendations broadly pertain to supply of adequate Technical Manpower with-

out further expansion, measures for improvement of the present system of Technical Education, promotion of closer collaboration between Technical Institutions and Industry, Industrial Research, Rural Development and Community Services.

The recommendations of the Working Group have been endorsed by the All India Council for Technical Education.

(c) Necessary communications have been addressed to the various State Governments and the Union Territories with the request to expedite the implementation of these recommendations.

Vocational Survey for introducing Vocational Courses

87. SHRI C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which district vocational surveys have been made with a view to introducing vocational courses;

(b) the extent of Central assistance given for such surveys and the amount actually utilised; and

(c) a resume of the actual courses selected so far throughout India for the 10+2 pattern of education, indicating the order of popularity for the courses?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of financial assistance to States for vocationalisation of higher secondary education, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 6,97,500 have been released for the conduct of vocational surveys in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa,

Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. Information about the extent of actual utilisation of funds is not available.

(c) A variety of vocational courses in the areas of commerce, agriculture, para-medical and technical trades, etc., have been selected under the vocational spectrum at +2 level. The courses are selected keeping in view the socio-economic needs of the area and their popularity depends on the demand of the local employment market. However, in the big cities the rush to technical, commerce and para-medical courses is high. But in rural institutions agriculture and commerce are more popular.

Changes in Integrated Rural Development Programme

88. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the precise changes made in the scheme of Integrated Rural Development by the present Government as compared to that of the former Government;

(b) the amount proposed to be spent, the amount actually spent and the concrete plans formulated for each sector of activity under this scheme; and

(c) the extent to which the benefits of modern science and technology have been brought into play for meaningful implementation of the scheme and ensuing rapid progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The present Government has restructured the IRD programme. The earlier programme involved preparation of Resources Inventories, Malady-remedy, analysis and Action Plans which was a time consuming process. The new programme has laid down clearly defined objectives of growth

and full employment through productive programmes within a certain time frame. The main focus now is on reaching the benefits of development to the identified target groups in the disadvantaged sections of the rural community. The new strategy is based on decentralised micro-level planning at the block level. For this purpose, 2000 blocks out of about 3000 blocks covered by special programme of SEDDA, DPAP and CAD are to be intensively developed. In addition, 300 new blocks out of blocks not covered under the present special programmes will be taken up every year for the coming five years. Thus, 3500 blocks will be developed within the present 5-year Plan.

A list of specific programmes which will be eligible for assistance has been formulated and communicated to State Governments. Voluntary agencies will also be actively involved in preparation and implementation of Block level plans.

All these features distinguish the present programme from the old one.

(b) The State Governments and Union Territories have been allotted 2000 blocks on a *pro-rata* basis, which are presently, covered under the three major on-going rural development programmes of SFDA, DPAP and CADA. The block selected under SFDA and CADA will receive central assistance @ Rs. 5 lakhs per block, for DPAP blocks the central assistance will be @ Rs. 4 lakhs per block while the State Government will provide Rs. 1 lakh for each DPAP block. This assistance will be over and above the present level of funding in these blocks. As the programme has been initiated recently, information regarding actual expenditure is not available. Detailed guidelines for Intensive development of blocks indicating various schemes that can be taken up under each sector of activity have been issued to the State Governments and Union Territories. The maximum emphasis under the new programme will be on individual

beneficiary scheme for the identified target groups.

(c) The Methodology for planning and implementation formulated will utilise the inputs of Science and Technology. The schemes suggested for implementation in the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Irrigation etc. sectors have drawn upon the recent advances made in these sectors.

Development of Fishery

89. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the precise part played by the Centre in development of fisheries which gives a good scope for employment generation besides solving the food problems;

(b) the quantum of aid given to fishermen so as to make their operations more lucrative; and

(c) the present position in respect of construction of trawlers both in the private and public sector, and the future programmes proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Central Government in coordination with State Governments have taken up various measures for development of fisheries. Due to implementation of various Plan schemes fish production which was 0.75 lakh tonnes in 1951 has been increased to 25.0 lakh tonnes comprising of 16.0 lakh tonnes from marine resources and 9.0 lakh tonnes from inland resources. The increase in production has generated employment as well as provided protein food for the public.

(b) The coastal fishermen are provided by the Government subsidy for introduction of mechanised fishing boats as well as for improvement of their indigenous boats, crafts and gear. In addition to this infrastructure facilities such as landing and

berthing facilities for the mechanised boats, connecting fishing villages with main roads as well as facilities for transport and preservation of fish are also made available.

(c) About 35 per cent of offshore/deep sea fishing vessels, presently owned by the Government, private and public sector agencies, have been constructed in the Indian shipyards. The entire fleet of small mechanised boats are indigenously constructed. In order to develop indigenous trawler-building capacity, the Government have accepted the need for providing more comprehensive development support in place of subsidy scheme to enable the indigenous shipyards to provide fishing vessels at competitive prices.

Assistance to States for introducing Vocational Training

90. SHRI R. KOIANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the specific assistance granted by the Centre to the States for introducing vocational training on a large scale in view of the slender resources of the States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): No specific financial assistance is granted to the States for introducing training on a large scale. However, certain programmes are implemented in the Central sector in this respect which help in modernisation and diversification of the training programmes and hence improve the facilities available in the Industrial Training Institutes administered and financed by the State Governments.

The Central Government has also implemented a scheme of financial assistance to the State Governments for vocationalisation of higher secondary education. Under this scheme

financial assistance is provided for the following items:

- (i) Conduct of district vocational surveys;
- (ii) Appointment of District Vocational Education Officers;
- (iii) Purchase of equipment for vocational courses; and
- (iv) Salary of teachers for vocational courses.

So far a sum of Rs. 31,57,500 has been released to the States of Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal.

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के आवासों के नवीकरण पर व्यय

91. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 में भूतपूर्व सरकार के जिनमें राज्य मंत्री और उपमन्त्री भी शामिल हैं, केबिनेट मंत्रियों के आवासों के नवीकरण पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान वर्तमान सरकार के केबिनेट मंत्रियों के आवासों के नवीकरण पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और प्रत्येक आवास का क्षेत्र कितना है ; और

(ग) अप्रैल, 1977 से जून, 1978 के दौरान प्रत्येक आवास के लिए बिजली और पानी के लिए कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Higher Secondary Examination Result

92. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a detailed memorandum from the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands regarding complete figure in the entire education system which resulted in extraordinary poor result in the Secondary Examination during 1978 and if so, what action Government contemplate to take; and

(b) whether Government have received any suggestions to improve the education system and if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). A representation was received from some of the residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands regarding the poor results and deterioration of education standards in the schools of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Government is seized of the problem. An Expert Committee has been constituted to make an on the spot study of the educational problems of these Islands and suggest remedial measures. The Committee is likely to visit these Islands shortly.

Loss of Teaching Days due to Students/Teachers Agitations

93. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of teaching days lost during March 1977 to March 1978 due to Students agitation/teachers agitation in different universities in the country, State/ Union territory-wise; and

(b) whether the 1977-78 figures is higher or lower compared to 1976-77 and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Complete information about the number of teaching days lost in various Universities in the country due to agitations and other incidents is not being maintained by the Government on a continu-

ing basis. However, an assessment made in consultation with the State Governments and other agencies indicates that the following Universities in various States have had to suspend teaching for the periods shown against them during the period September, 1977 to March, 1978:—

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Date of closure	Reasons
1	Rajasthan University, Jaipur	September 17—27, 1977	Violent incidents following union elections.
2	Allahabad University, Allahabad	September 20 to October 10, 1977	Student agitations.
3	Mysore University, Mysore	October 14—28, 1977	Student agitation for removal of Vice-Chancellor.
4	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	November 2, 1977 to January 2, 1978	Agitation for inquiry, etc.
5	Gurunanak Dev University, Amritsar.	November 18-19, 1977	Strike by non-teaching employees
6	Delhi University, Delhi	November 18 and December 1—12, 1977	Student strike.
7	Calcutta University, Calcutta	November 30, 1977	Students Strike.
8	Kalyani University Kalayani	December 5-6, 1977	Agitation of students.
9	Patna University, Patna	December 13, 1977 to January 2, 1978	Violent clashes between students and police.
10	Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya	December 13, 1977 to January 2, 1978	Clashes between students and police.
11	Lucknow University, Lucknow	February 1—5, 1978	Clashes between students during union elections.
12	Gorakhpur University Gorakhpur	February 15—24, 1978	Clashes between students.
13	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	March 11—31, 1978	Agitation by students for reservation in medical colleges, assault on the Rector etc.

In March, 1978, there was an eruption of violence leading to the closure of several universities in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh on the decision of these two States Governments to reserve a certain percentage of jobs in various services for backward classes. Following violent incidents on this issue, the following universities in Bihar have had to be closed from the middle of March till the end of April:

- (i) Patna University, Patna;
- (ii) Bihar University, Muzaffarpur;
- (iii) Ranchi University Ranchi;
- (iv) Mithila University, Darbhanga;
- (v) Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya;
- (vi) K. S. Darbhanga, Sanskrit University, Darbhanga;

(vii) **Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur.**

According to reports, the State Government had decided to re-open all these universities in phases but two or three universities, which were to be re-opened in the first phase, had again to be closed till the end of the summer vacation because of fresh violence on the issue of job reservations.

Information relating to the year 1976-77 is not available.

Research Grants by Indian Council of Social Science Research

94. **SHRI NATHU SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications from lecturers of Delhi University and its colleges are pending before the Indian Council of Social Science Research for research grants to short term projects;

(b) what are the names of research projects for which such researchers from Delhi University have asked for grants for field work within India and within Asia respectively and how long their applications have been pending; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in grant of research funds to these applicants?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by ICSSR, no application from Lecturers of Delhi University and its colleges for research grants for short term projects is pending in the ICSSR.

(b) No researcher has asked for grants for field work within India. The following two applications for grants for field work within Asia are under consideration of ICSSR since March 1978 and April 1978 respectively:

1. From Shri Sri Ram Khanna,

Lecturer in Commerce, Bhagat Singh College, New Delhi seeking financial assistance for field trip to either Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya or Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines and Japan for his Ph.D. work on "Expert Marketing of Non-Traditional Items".

2. Dr. Manoranjan Monhanty, Reader, Chinese Studies, seeking financial assistance for his proposed visit to Hongkong/China for his project "Revolutionary Politics in China and the Political Philosophy of Mao Tse Tung".

(c) The application of Shri Khanna will be considered at the next meeting of the relevant Committee of the ICSSR scheduled to be held in August 1978. Dr. Monhanty did not give for 2½ months clarification, required by the Council.

Visit of Soviet Farm Experts

95. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Soviet farm experts visited the country recently;

(b) whether they had talks with the farm engineers of Indian Agricultural Research Institute and Punjab Agricultural University officials regarding the problems of farm mechanisation in our country;

(c) whether Government have any proposal for seeking Soviet Cooperation in farm mechanisation; and

(d) if so, the details of agreement made, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A team of Soviet Agricultural Engineers visited India in May, 1978 under the provision of the existing Indo-USSR Protocol for scientific & technical co-operation in the field of agriculture.

(b) During visit to IARI and Punjab Agricultural University, their

discussions with the officials related to exploring the possibilities of mutual cooperation in the field of research and education in agricultural engineering between the two countries.

(c) In so far as the research aspect of farm mechanisation is concerned, no such proposal is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

10+2+3 System of Education

96. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI KESHAVRAO
DHONDGE:

SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision regarding education policy of 10+2+3;

(b) if not, whether the whole question is still under discussion and consideration;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how long it will take to decide?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The Conference of the Education Ministers of States and Union Territories held at New Delhi from July 13—15th, 1978 has resolved as under:—

“The Education Ministers’ Conference considered the structure of formal education in the country. It took note of the fact that 26 States and Union Territories have already introduced 10+2+3 structure i.e. 12 years of school education and three years of college education as recommended by the Education Commission 1964—

66 and National Policy on Education 1968.

The Conference further considered the obligation of the States in regard to elementary education and is of the view that this structure does not in any way run counter to the Directive Principal of the State Policy so long as the 8th standard is recognised as a stage.

The Conference agrees that the structure of the school education should comprise of elementary, secondary and higher secondary stages of 12 years duration.

The undergraduate stage of higher education may be of three years duration. However, where a State Government so desires it can have a two years Pass and a three Years Honours course.

Aid received under World Food Programme during 1977-78

97. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI AMARSINH V.
RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance received from the World Food Programme during the year 1977-78;

(b) the names of the heads under which this assistance was received; and

(c) the manner in which this amount was utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The details of commodity assistance received from the World Food Programme (WFP) during the year 1977-78 are given in the statement. This assistance was received from the World Food Programme for various

Projects being implemented by the different State Governments.

(c) In Food-for-Work Projects, WFP commodities were either given as part payment of wages or sold at concessional rates to the workers employed on the Projects. In Feeding and Emergency Projects, food commodities were distributed to benefi-

ciaries free of cost. In Milk Marketing & Dairy Development Projects, the Skim Milk Powder and Butter Oil is recombined into milk which is sold in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi & Madras and the sale proceeds are utilised for dairy development purposes.

Statement

Details of World Food Programme commodity assistance received during the year 1977-78.

(In Metric Tons)

Project No. & Title	Wheat*	Butter oil	Vegetable oil	Dried skim Milk	Soya Fortified Bulgur
<i>Food-for-Work Projects</i>					
259—Exp-Rajasthan Canal	10,837	950			..
539—Road Construction and Land Development, Karnataka	674				..
578—Soil Conservation in Eight Districts of Karnataka	4,181				..
572—Exp-Forest Development in Maharashtra	3,000	85			..
2216—Irrigation works in] Madhya Pradesh	1,150				..
2299—Irrigation & Command Area Development, Maharashtra	1,000	300		500	..
2303—Irrigation & Command Area Development, Karnataka . . . .	..			180	..
<i>Feeding Projects</i>					
614 & 620—Feeding Programmes in Educational & Social Welfare Institutions Karnataka	2,300	900	..	400	..
615—Feeding Programme in Educational & Social Welfare Institutions in Maharashtra	4,800	..	691	1,305	1,012
2206—Supplementary Nutrition for Pre-school children Pregnant women & Nursing mothers	9,202	2,536	..	310	23,209
<i>Emergency Projects</i>					
1047—Food assistance for victims of floods in Bihar and U.P. . . . .	..	700		..	..

Project No. & Title	Wheat*	Butter oil	Vegetable oil	Dried skim Milk	Soya Fortified Bulgur
1090—Assistance for drought areas in Orissa	6,500				..
1116—Food Assistance for cyclone victims in Andhra Pradesh Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry and Lakshadweep		500	..	720	
<i>Livestock & Dairy Projects</i>					
618—Milk Marketing & Dairy Development	..	4,250	..	7,430	..
TOTAL	43,644	10,221	691	10,815	24,221

(Total value of assistance during 1977-78 : US\$ 41,325,030)

*Wheat was borrowed by WFP from FCI, on replenishment basis.

Production of Gram and Tur Dal

98. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of gram in 1977-78, according to latest estimates, has touched an all-time high record of over 6.2 million tonnes i.e. about 9 lakh tonnes more than the last year's output;

(b) whether wholesale and retail prices of gram have come down sharply in recent months;

(c) whether production of Tur, another major pulse, has fallen down appreciably over the past three-four years and that there is a spurt in prices of tur dal due to its shortage; and

(d) production figures of three years of gram and tur dal and reasons for the fall in production and the steps taken to increase production of tur dal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Firm estimates of production of gram for 1977-78 are expected to become avail-

able some time after August 1978. According to available reports, the production of gram during 1977-78 is expected to be marginally higher than the last year's production of 5.36 million tonnes.

(b) The all-India index of wholesale prices of gram had declined by 15.5 per cent between March-end and May-end 1978 on account of marketing of the new crop. There had also been some decline in retail prices of gram at the various centres. Since then, however, prices have shown some rise. Whole sale index for gram (Base 1970-71=100) at the end of June stood at 206.6 as against 202.2 at the end of May 1978 showing thereby a rise of 2.2 per cent.

(c) and (d). The production of gram and tur during the last four years has been as follows:

(Million tonnes)		
Year	Gram	Tur
1973-74	4.10	1.41
1974-75	4.02	1.84
1975-76	5.88	2.10
1976-77	5.36	1.65

Production of gram and tur during 1977-78 is expected to be marginally higher than that in 1976-77.

Prices of tur had also declined during March-April 1978 on the marketing of the new crop but since then prices have registered a rise. The wholesale price index for tur at the end of June 1978 at 263.7 showed a rise of 8.7 per cent over the index at the end of April, 1978. The rise in tur prices is partly seasonal and partly due to the overall shortage of pulses in the country.

The fall in production of gram and tur during 1976-77 was attributable mainly to adverse weather conditions. Special programmes have been undertaken for increasing the production of pulses in the country. These include emphasis on expansion of area under pulses, adoption of package of improved practices, laying out of demonstrations on the farmers' fields for motivating them to adopt improved practices, grant of subsidy on cost of plant protection material and equipment, supply of rhizobial culture to the farmer, multiplication of breeder seeds of important varieties and their propagation. The Government have also increased the support price for gram by as much as Rs. 30 per quintal during 1978-79 marketing season; support prices have also been announced for the first time for tur and moong.

Cotton production in Gujarat

99. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a continuous fall of cotton production in Gujarat since last six years;

(b) whether Government are aware that per hectare yield of cotton has considerably fallen;

(c) if so, reasons for the fall in the yield of cotton, particularly 'Sankar-4' and 'Digvijay' varieties;

(d) whether Government is aware that cotton growing farmers of Gujarat are in heavy debts of Co-operative Societies and Banks as a result of failure of cotton crops; and

(e) steps proposed to be taken to increase the production of cotton and to afford relief to these cotton growing farmers of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The production of cotton in Gujarat is marked by fluctuations. The production has, however, shown an increase at an annual rate of 0.82 per cent between the triennium ended 1970-71 and that ended 1977-78. The per hectare yield of cotton has, however, shown a declining trend due largely to adverse weather conditions in a number of years. A statement indicating estimates of production and per hectare yield of cotton during the period 1968-69 to 1977-78 is enclosed.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement*Estimates of Production and per-hectare yield of cotton in Gujarat*

Year	Production in '000 Bales of 170 Kgs. Each	Per Hectare yield in Kgs.
1	2	3
1968-69 .	1509	160
1969-70 .	1643	170
1970-71 .	1664	179
1971-72 .	2415	222
1972-73 .	1465	139
1973-74 .	1708	156
1974-75 .	1455	155
1975-76 .	1677	160
1976-77 .	1630	161
1977-78@ .	1791	168

@ Provisional

सूरत में सिंचाई योजनाएँ

100. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान सूरत जिले के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में किन-किन स्थानों पर छोटी और मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाओं को प्रारम्भ किया जायगा और उनसे कितने हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई होगी ;

(ख) इन सिंचाई योजनाओं पर कब कार्य प्रारम्भ होगा और कब तक पूरा होगा ; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं पर कितनी धन-राशि खर्च होगी और इसमें से कितनी धनराशि भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुदान के रूप में दी जाएगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

सतलुज-यमुना नहर पर कार्य

101. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमेंट तथा कोयले की कमी के कारण सतलुज यमुना सम्पर्क नहर का निर्माण कार्य रुक गया है और शेष केवल 122 किलोमीटर नहर का निर्माण किया जाना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सीमेंट तथा कोयले की कमी के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उनकी कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं अथवा किये जाने हैं जिससे नहर का निर्माण कार्य शीघ्रता से पूरा किया जा सके ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग) हरियाणा की राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि सतलुज-यमुना लिंक नहर के निर्माण का काम रुका नहीं है। लेकिन सीमेंट और कोयले की अस्थायी कमी के कारण, काम की गति धीमी हो गयी है।

देश में सीमेंट और कोयले की सामान्य कमी है। देश के अन्दर सीमेंट के उत्पादन को बढ़ा कर, आयात के जरिये स्टॉक की अनुपूर्ति करके और यातायात में सुधार करके सीमेंट का उपलब्धता का स्थिति में सुधार लाने की कोशिशें की जा रही हैं।

UGC grants to Maharshi Dayanand University

102. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak (Haryana) stands recognised by the Union Public Service Commission for the purposes of various competitions; and

(b) whether the said University has been recognised by U.G.C. for the purpose of giving grants, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to Section 12A of the U.G.C. Act, a University established

on or after June 17, 1972 has to be declared fit by U.G.C. to receive from the Commission, the Central Government and any other Central sources, in accordance with the Rules framed under the Act. The Government of Haryana has accordingly requested the Commission to declare the Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak fit to receive grants under the U.G.C. Act. The Commission has appointed a Committee to examine the matter. The work of the Committee is in progress.

Restructure of Education System

103. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panel appointed by Government for restructuring Educational System in the country with special emphasis to aid poor, has submitted its report to the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof particularly for benefiting the poor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Government did not appoint any panel for restructuring the Educational System in the country. They appointed a Committee under Shri Ishwarbhai J. Patel to review the curriculum for the ten year school. The Committee gave its report, which, while reducing the academic load, provided for diversification and enrichment of the curriculum, including socially useful productive work as an integral part of school education. The new curriculum aims to make education relevant to the needs of our students and the environment in which it is imparted. Many of the recommendations have been accepted and implemented by the Central Board of Secondary Education. The State Boards are examining the recommendations.

A committee under Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah has given a report on the contents of higher secondary education and these are under consideration. The University Grants Commission has prepared a paper on Development of Higher Education in India—a Policy Frame.

Most of the recommendations of these Committees are directed towards the benefit of the weaker sections of the community.

Allocation for Community Development Programme in M.P.

104. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6201 on the 10th April, 1978 regarding allocation for community Development Programme in Madhya Pradesh and state:

(a) whether the details have since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). C.D. Programme is a state subject and Government of Madhya Pradesh has been requested to furnish the information, but the same has not been received yet. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Prices of DDA Built Houses

105. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that prices of flats built and sold out by DDA are higher in comparison to those built by similar bodies in other Metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, the details of the flats under different categories with

prices built by DDA in Delhi compared to similar type of flats built and sold out in other cities by such authorities?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). By and large the Delhi Development Authority has been disposing flats on "no loss, no profit basis". Where a marginal profit has been taken on higher type of flats, this has been utilised for subsidising the sale of flats/tenements meant for the weaker sections of the society. The Delhi Development Authority does not compare the prices of flats built by other bodies in other Metropolitan cities.

Gujranwala House building Co-operative Society, Delhi

106. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of left out members of the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi who have been given written assurances by the DDA that they would be allotted plots measuring 300 and 500 sqr. yds. for which they had been registered with the Society out of the additional land to be allotted to the Society;

(b) whether Government are aware that additional land had since been allotted to the Society and none of the plots carved measures 300 or 500 sqr. yds;

(c) whether Government are also aware that the lay out plan of the additional land is being kept as a closely guarded secret; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government and the DDA to see that the assurance given to the left out members is fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that 63 members of the Society have been assured by the society that they would be offered bigger size of plots subject to availability of additional land allotted to the society.

(b) 97 plots have been carved out of the additional land, out of which 32 plots are of areas varying from 350 to 375 sq. yds.

(c) The lay out plan sanctioned by the Delhi Development Authority is an open document.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority will keep a close watch to ensure speedy allotment of land to these members.

Office bearers of the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi

107. **SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the office bearers of the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi and since when they are holding these posts;

(b) whether Government are aware that dynasty rule is being followed by the Society and after the death of the father, the son is made to hold that post;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the post of Secretary is lying vacant for the last so many years and that no general body meeting of the Society has been held and the accounts remain unapproved by the general body and are never circulated to the Members; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the DDA or Government to have

fully represented body of the Society particularly representing those who are left out Members?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). The Managing Committee has been superseded on 4th May, 1978 under the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972. An Administrator has been appointed to manage the affairs of the Society.

Details about the registered Members of the Gujranwala House Building Society not allotted Land

108. **SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number, names and addresses of the Members of the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society Delhi who were registered with the said Society in the years, 1959, 1960 and 1961 and have not yet been allotted plots by the Society;

(b) when those members are likely to get plots and what expeditious steps are being taken by the DDA Government in the matter; and

(c) the reasons for not allotting plots to those Members so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The DDA has reported that there are 41 persons who were registered with the Society in 1959, 1960 and 1962 but have not yet been allotted plots. Their names are shown below:—

1. Shri Rangi Ram Khurana
2. Smt. Awaru Kaur
3. Shri Amrik Singh Rajput
4. Shri Sushil Kumar Sachdeva
5. Shri Wazir Chand Kwatra

6. Shri Satya Pal
7. Shri Jaswant Kumar Khurana
8. Shri Rakesh Khurana
9. Shri Joginder Kaur
10. Shri Kalyan Singh Kapoor
11. Smt. Kaljit Kaur
12. Smt. Raj Kumari
13. Shri Ganga Ram Mohindro
14. Smt. Champa Wati
15. Shri Janki Nath Kwatra
16. Smt. Santosh Sawhney
17. Shri Parvesh Kumar
18. Shri Ved Parkash Marwah
19. Shri Baldev Raj Gulati
20. Shri Johri Lal Hora
21. Shri Kartar Singh Chawla
22. Shri Baldev Raj Dhingra
23. Shri Sikandar Lal Jain
24. Shri Janak Raj
25. Shri Madan Mohan Verma
26. Smt. Ram Ratti
27. Shri Iqbal Krishan Dawar
28. Smt. Lila Wati
29. Smt. Durga Devi
30. Shri Faqir Chand Khandpur
31. Shri Amolak Singh
32. Shri Joginder Singh
33. Smt. Ram Piari
34. Smt. Damyanti Rani
35. Shri S. N. Budhiraja
36. Shri Harbans Singh
37. Shri Piare Lal Sharma
38. Shri Narinder Sarup Khanna
39. Shri K. L. Chopra
40. Shri Murari Lal
41. Smt. Kesar Devi

(b) and (c). They will be allotted plots after the additional land is fully developed.

जबलपुर विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान

109. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में जबलपुर विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 672 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जबलपुर, विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कितनी अनुदान की राशि मांगी है और वर्ष 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए कितनी राशि मांगी गई और क्या उक्त वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए सरकार द्वारा दी गई अनुदान की राशि अपेक्षाकृत कम नहीं थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भविष्य में अनुदान राशि में वृद्धि करने का सरकार का विचार है और दिया गया अनुदान किन मदों पर खर्च किया जाता है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय को उसकी वार्षिक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर विकास अनुदान मंजूर नहीं करता है। अतः 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक के वर्षों के लिए की गई वार्षिक मांगों की उनके विरुद्ध सस्वीकृत वास्तविक अनुदानों के साथ तुलना करने अथवा उसके आधार पर विकास अनुदानों को बढ़ाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

आयोग द्वारा अपनायी गई कार्य पद्धति के अनुसार 5 वर्ष की योजना अवधि के लिए किसी विश्वविद्यालय विशेष की कुल विकास आवश्यकताओं की एक निरीक्षण समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है जो संबंधित विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रमों की छानबीन करती है। पांचवी योजना अवधि के दौरान जबलपुर

विश्वविद्यालय के लिए आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत किए गए विकास अनुदान निम्नलिखित हैं :—

व्यय की मदें	अनुमानित लागत (रुपये लाखों में)
1. स्टाफ	9.08
2. उपकरण	28.95
3. भवन	14.90
4. पुस्तकें तथा पत्रिकाएं	23.00
5. विजीटिंग प्रोफेसरशिप	2.00
6. अनुसंधान शिक्षावृत्ति	1.00
7. अन्य	2.95

4,15,000 रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर एक व्यायामशाला के निर्माण तथा एक क्षेत्रीय पुस्तकालय केन्द्र और पत्रकारिता विभाग की स्थापना के लिए विश्वविद्यालय के प्रस्ताव अभी तक विचाराधीन हैं। जो प्रस्ताव आयोग द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं किए गए हैं वे हैं : 3,50,000 की अनुमानित लागत पर एक छात्र गृह की निर्माण तथा 25,000 रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर अंग्रेजी के उपचारी पाठ्यक्रमों का शुरू करना। आयोग द्वारा अनुदान, विस्तृत अनुमोदित आबंटन में से दिए जाते हैं, जो कि वर्ष विशेष के दौरान विभिन्न मदों के व्यय की प्रगति तथा प्रत्याशित व्यय पर निर्भर करते हैं।

उपरोक्त विकास अनुदानों के अलावा, आयोग, विश्वविद्यालयों को उपकरण केन्द्र, छात्र सुविधाओं, प्रकाशनों के लिए तथा गैर निर्धारित अनुदानों के रूप में भी अपने द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार, वित्तीय सहायता देता है।

टायरों पर रबड़ चढ़ाना

110. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री टायरों पर रबड़ चढ़ाने के संबंध में नीति के बारे में 27 मार्च, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4417 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टायरों पर रबड़ चढ़ाने के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और सरकार को उक्त जानकारी एकत्र करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, हां

(ख) विस्तृत ब्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल टी-2383/78]

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

इंदिरा कला संगीत विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान

111. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 672 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्दिरा कला संगीत विश्व-विद्यालय ने वर्ष 1975-76 और 1977-78 के दौरान वर्ष-वार अनुदान के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का अनुरोध किया और क्या सरकार द्वारा किया गया वार्षिक अनुदान कम था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार के विचार अनुदान में वृद्धि करने का है और अनुदान की राशि किन-किन मदों पर व्यय की जाती है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय को उसकी वार्षिक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर विकास अनुदान संस्वीकृत नहीं करता है। अतः 1975-76 से 1977-78 के वर्षों के लिए की गई वार्षिक मांगों की उनके विरुद्ध संस्वीकृत वास्तविक अनुदानों के साथ तुलना करने अथवा उस आधार पर विकास अनुदानों को बढ़ाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आयोग द्वारा अपनाई गई कार्यपद्धति के अनुसार पांच वर्ष की योजना अवधि के लिए किसी विश्वविद्यालय विशेष को कुल विकास आवश्यकताओं को एक निरीक्षण समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है जो संबंधित विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रमों की जांच करती है। पांचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान इन्दिरा कला

संगीत विश्वविद्यालय को आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत विकास अनुदान निम्नलिखित है :—

मद	अनुमानित लागत (रुपये लाखों में)
1. उपस्कर	8.46
2. पुस्तकें	5.72
3. भवन	8.40
4. स्टाफ	5.90
5. विजीटिंग प्रोफेसर	1.50
6. अनुसंधान फैंड	0.25
7. अन्य	1.00

एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र और एक भारत नाट्यम विभागी की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

आयोग द्वारा अनुदान वस्तुतः अनुमानित आवंटन में से दिए जाते हैं जो कि वर्ष विशेष के दौरान विभिन्न मदों पर व्यय की प्रगति तथा प्रत्याशित व्यय पर निर्भर करते हैं।

उपरोक्त विकास अनुदानों के अतिरिक्त आयोग विश्वविद्यालयों की छात्र सुविधाओं, प्रकाशनों के लिए तथा गैर-निर्धारित अनुदानों के रूप में भी अपने द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार वित्तीय सहायता देता है।

भोपाल विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान

112. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1978 के

तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 672 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भोपाल विश्वविद्यालय ने वर्ष 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए अनुदान के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का अनुरोध किया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए दी गई अनुदान की राशि कम नहीं थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में अनुदान की राशि में वृद्धि करने का है और अनुदान के रूप में दी जाने वाली राशि को किन-किन मदों पर खर्च किया जाता है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय को उसकी वार्षिक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर विकास अनुदान संस्वीकृत नहीं करता है। अतः 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक के वर्षों के लिए की गई वार्षिक मांगों को उनके विरुद्ध संस्वीकृत वास्तविक अनुदानों के साथ तुलना करने, अथवा उसके आधार पर विकास अनुदानों को बढ़ाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

आयोग द्वारा अपनाई गई कार्य पद्धति के अनुसार पांच वर्ष की योजना अवधि के लिए किसी विश्वविद्यालय विशेष की कुल विकास आवश्यकताओं को एक निरीक्षण समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है जो सम्बन्धित विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रमों की जांच करती है। पांचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान भोपाल विश्वविद्यालय

के लिए आयोग द्वारा संस्वीकृत किए गए विकास अनुदान इस प्रकार हैं :—

मद	अनुमानित लागत (रुपए लाखों में)
1. उपस्कर	6.60
2. पुस्तकें	5.50
3. भवन	29.89
4. अन्य	3.40
5. स्टाफ	10.36
6. जूनियर अनुसंधान शिक्षावृत्ति	(5)

पुस्तकों और पत्रिकाओं तथा सूक्ष्म जीवविज्ञान की एक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने के लिए अतिरिक्त अनुदान हेतु विश्वविद्यालय के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं। प्रस्ताव, जिन्हें आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया था, वह है :—अनुसंधान कर्त्ताओं के लिए किराए के आवासीय स्थान लेना तथा कुछ तकनीकी पदों को प्रशासनिक पदों में बदलना।

आयोग द्वारा अनुदान वस्तुतः अनु-मोदित आवंटन में से दिए जाते हैं, जो कि वर्ष विशेष के दौरान विभिन्न मदों के व्यय की प्रगति तथा प्रत्याशित व्यय पर निर्भर करते हैं।

उपरोक्त विकास अनुदानों के अलावा आयोग विश्वविद्यालयों को उपकरण केन्द्र छात्र भुविधाओं, प्रत्याशनों के लिए और गैर निर्धारित अनुदानों के रूप में भी अपने द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार वित्तीय सहायता देता है।

कडाणा सिंचाई परियोजना के निर्माण के कारण जलमग्न होने वाली भूमि के लिए किसानों को मुआवजा

113. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के कडाणा सिंचाई परियोजना के निर्माण के परिणामस्वरूप जलमग्न होने वाली भूमि के लिए किसानों को मुआवजा देने के बारे में और उक्त परियोजना से सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए जल के वितरण के बारे में गुजरात और राजस्थान के बीच अप्रैल, 1978 में दिल्ली में कोई समझौता हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो करार का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त करार को भारत सरकार ने मंजूरी दे दी है और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार और कब ; और

(घ) इस परियोजना से गुजरात के किन-किन जिलों की कितनी जमीन की सिंचाई होगी और सिंचाई के लिए कब जल उपलब्ध होगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग). कडाणा जलाशय के 419 के स्तर से ऊपर के बैंक-वधटर प्रभाव से विस्थापित होने वाले व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास और भूमि के अभिग्रहण के संबंध में गुजरात द्वारा राजस्थान को भेदा किये जाने वाल मुआवजे

की राशि के प्रश्न पर 5 अप्रैल, 1978 को नई दिल्ली में गुजरात और राजस्थान की राज्य सरकारों के बीच एक समझौता हुआ था । इस समझौते में यह व्यवस्था थी कि गुजरात राजस्थान सरकार को इस संबंध में 280 लाख रुपए की अदायगी करेगी । इस करार को केन्द्र की सहायता से अन्तिम रूप दिया गया था ।

(घ) कडाणा परियोजना के पूरा होने पर इससे 89000 हेक्टेयर भूमि—17000 हेक्टेयर पंचमहल जिले में और 72000 हेक्टेयर कैस जिले में—में सिंचाई की जा सकेगी । इस परियोजना से माही-चरण एक के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई को भी बल मिलेगा ।

इस परियोजना के अगले 2 या 3 वर्षों में पूरा होने की संभावना है ।

Cost of Production of Agricultural Commodities

114. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the increase in the cost of production of agricultural commodities such as rice, pulses, wheat and sugarcane as compared to the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR BHANU PRATAP SINGH): The data on cost of production of crops as collected at the field level in the States under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops for each year generally become available with some time-lag. The position in regard to changes in cost of production as revealed by the lat-

est cost of production data already processed is given below:

	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in the cost of production over the previous year.
Wheat	
Punjab (1976-77)	(+) 2.0
Uttar Pradesh (1975-76)	(—) 1.10
Haryana (1975-76)	(—) 2.34
Madhya Pradesh (1975-76)	(—) 16.45
Rajasthan (1975-76)	(—) 15.63
Paddy	
Andhra Pradesh (1975-76)	(+) 2.49
Karnataka (1975-76)	(+) 11.71
Orissa (1975-76)	(—) 3.37
Assam (1975-76)	(—) 14.22
West Bengal (1975-76)	(+) 5.29
Sugarcane	
Punjab (1975-76)	(—) 1.51
Uttar Pradesh (1975-76)	(+) 6.55

NOTE: These figures are provisional and subject to revision. As regards pulses, collection of the cost of production data for gram has been undertaken since 1975-76. Comparable data over the years are not available.

Percentage of credit fixed for benefit of Agricultural Workers

115. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of credit fixed for the benefit of agricultural workers out of the total availability of rural credit, for the year 1978-79; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to ensure that credit is made available to agricultural labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The policy of the Government is to pro-

vide larger quantum of credit to the weaker sections of rural population consisting of small land marginal farmers, tenant cultivators, agricultural labourers and others. As per latest information available, the percentage of credit advanced by the cooperatives to the rural weak during the year 1975-76 was 34 per cent against the stipulated 20 per cent by the Reserve Bank of India. The percentage is still higher for the commercial bank credit. The public sector banks have been advised to ensure that by March, 1979 at least 33 1/3 of their total loans and advances should be accounted for by loans to priority sectors, including agriculture and 0.5 percent under Differential Interest Rate Scheme. The banks have also been advised that at least 60 per cent of deposits mobilised

in rural and semi-urban areas are deployed in the respective areas. The lending policies and procedures of co-operative institutions have been under continuous review during the past few years to assist the weaker sections to obtain credit with greater facility. Similarly review is being undertaken in respect of commercial bank credit. There is no specific percentage fixed for disbursement of credit for the benefit of agricultural workers/labourers.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकानों का निर्माण

116. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन :
क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के सहयोग से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीब लोगों के लिए बड़ी संख्या में मकानों का निर्माण करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) क्या किसी राज्य सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) से (ग). ग्रामीण आवास की दो योजनाएं अर्थात् ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए आवास स्थल देने की योजनाएं राज्य क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। यहां पहली योजना में मकानों के निर्माण और विकास के लिए व्यक्तियों और उनको सहकारिताओं की अधिक से अधिक 5000 रुपये प्रति मकान तक ऋण देने की व्यवस्था है, दूसरी योजना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन भूमिहीन मजदूरों को बिना मूल्य के आवास स्थल देने की व्यवस्था

है जिनके पास रहने के अपने मकान नहीं हैं। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने योजना के क्षेत्राधिकार को आवास स्थल देने के साथ साथ आवांटियों को एक सादा मकान बनाने के लिए नकद और निर्माण सामग्री के रूप में सहायता देने तक बढ़ा दिया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम (हुडको) जो भारत सरकार का एक उपक्रम है जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकानों के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नामित किए गए अधिकरणों को ऋण देने की एक योजना है। कम लागत के मकानों के निर्माण के लिए ऋण दिए जाते हैं जो अधिक से अधिक 4000 रुपये तक होते हैं। हुडको परियोजना लागत के 50 प्रतिशत तक की सीमा तक ऋण देता है। शेष निर्माण अधिकरणों द्वारा अपने साधनों से ही जुटाना होता है जो नकद या निर्माण सामग्री के रूप में आवांटियों का अपना योगदान या राज्य सरकार से अधिक सहायता तथा/या ऋण के रूप में हो सकता है। ऋण पर 5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक व्याज है। हुडको ने अब तक गुजरात, आन्ध्रप्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल और पंजाब में 85,387 रिहायशी मकानों के निर्माण के लिए सात ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं के लिए 11.71 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण की मंजूरी की।

Reduction in Gap between Padma and Bhagirathi River due to Erosion

117. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Jangirpur, a little down Farakka feeder canal, there is a village named Sitaigacchi and that this is located a little away from the right bank of that portion of river Padma and a little away from the left bank of river Bhagirathi down feeder canal of Farakka;

(b) whether as a result of ground erosion of the two rivers, the gap

between the two rivers which was about eight kilometres, about ten years back has now been reduced to nearly three kilometres;

(c) if this erosion is not checked either way the two rivers will merge into one causing devastation inundation of the eastern side of Murshidabad and Nadia and reducing Farakka Barrage; and

(d) what steps are being taken in this behalf which poses a national and international calamity and a world problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The right bank of river Ganga at the off-take point of river Bhagirathi both upstream and downstream have been subjected to erosion for a long time. When erosion was observed immediately downstream of the off-take point two submersible boulder bars were constructed near Mithipur in 1973 which are reported to have stood well and have checked further erosion of the right bank downstream of the off-take point. However, during this year, erosion has been observed on the right bank of river Ganga upstream of the off-take point of Bhagirathi in a stretch of about one mile. The minimum distance between the Ganga bank and the feeder canal is about 2.26 KM. This matter has been examined by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Farakka Barrage Project comprising of eminent engineers who have recommended construction of 4 Nos. of submersible bed bars. Action has been initiated for the construction of these spurs, which are expected to be completed by March, 1979.

Crop Insurance for Tea and Jute

118. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government are leaning towards crop insurance on selec-

tive basis and have considered or is considering the possibility of covering jute and tea under such Insurance Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): A revised scheme of Crop Insurance has been formulated recently by General Insurance Corporation. To begin with, the scheme envisages insurance of major food crops and some commercial crops like cotton and groundnut in selected areas where crop cutting data for the preceding ten years is available and where the concerned State Government agrees to participate as co-insurer to the extent of 25 per cent. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of Government of India to cover tea and jute under this Scheme.

Apprehension of Sabotage of Farakka Barrage Project

119. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any basis for the apprehension as reported in some dailies, e.g. Bengali 'Anandabazar Patrika' Calcutta, edition dated 18th June, 1978 namely that preparations for sabotage of Farakka Barrage Project are on foot.

(b) if so, what is the nature of sabotage apprehended; and

(c) what steps have been or are being taken for forestalling such sabotage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). It will not be in the public interest to disclose this.

(c) The Government is fully aware of the need for the protection of the Farakka Barrage Project and all necessary steps in this regard are being taken.

भूमि का वितरण

120. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :

श्री भगत राम :

बया कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियमों के अधीन गरीबों में बांटने के लिए मार्च, 1977 से अब तक कितनी भूमि अर्जित की गई है और उसमें से कितनी भूमि भूमिहीन परिवारों में बांटी गई है ;

(ख) आपात स्थिति में अर्थात् वर्ष 1975 से मार्च, 1977 तक कितनी भूमि अर्जित की गई और कितनी भूमि भूमिहीन परिवारों में बांटी गई और उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) आपातस्थिति में अर्थात् वर्ष 1975 से मार्च 1977 तक भूमिहीन गरीबों को वास-भूमि की कितनी पर्चियां दी गई और मार्च 1977 से अब तक उनको ऐसी कितनी पर्चियां दी गई ; और

(घ) ऐसे भूमिहीन गरीब लोगों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको भूमिहीन लोगों ने आपातस्थिति के दौरान बेदखल कर दिया था. और मार्च 1977 से अब तक कितने लोगों को उनकी वास-भूमि से बेदखल किया गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना जिसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी—2384/78] विवरण-1 में दे दी गई है।

(ग) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना जिसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी—2384/78] विवरण-2 में दे दी गई है।

(घ) भूमिहीन गरीबों की सुरक्षा का दायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है।

भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से बार बार यह सुनिश्चित करने का अनुरोध किया है कि जमींदारों द्वारा भूमिहीन गरीबों की बेदखली को रोकने के लिए पर्याप्त सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाए। भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचनाओं के अनुसार भूमिहीन गरीबों की बेदखली की संख्या बहुत अधिक नहीं है। इस प्रकार की रिपोर्टें प्राप्त होते ही उन पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार को भेज दी जाती है।

गेहूं की वसूली

121. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :

श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर :

श्री रामजीलाल सुमन :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में खरीफ के इस मौसम में गेहूं का कुल उत्पादन कितना हुआ और उसमें से कितना गेहूं बिक्री हेतु मंडियों में पहुंचने की संभावना है ;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य में गेहूं की वसूली के लिए कितने वसूली केन्द्र खोले गए हैं और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले गये हैं और इन केन्द्रों द्वारा अब तक कुल कितना और किस दर पर गेहूं वसूल किया गया है ;

(ग) किसानों द्वारा अब तक खुले बाजार में कितना और किस दर पर गेहूं बेचा गया है ; और

(घ) खरीफ के पिछले मौसम में गेहूं का कुल उत्पादन कितना हुआ था और उसमें से सरकार ने कितने गेहूं की और किस दर पर

वसूली की थी और किसानों द्वारा खुले बाजार में कितनी मात्रा में और किस दर पर गेहूं बेचा गया था ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क). उपलब्ध रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, रबी फसल वर्ष 1977-78 का गेहूं का उत्पादन 300 लाख मीटरी टन से भी अधिक होने का अनुमान है। इस उत्पादन में से मंडी में बिक्री हेतु कितनी मात्रा के आने की संभावना है, इस बारे में कोई अनुमान बताना संभव नहीं है। गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब और राजस्थान राज्यों तथा चंडीगढ़ और दिल्ली के संघ शासित प्रदेश ने मंडी में आमद के बारे में सूचित किया है। इन राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों की मंडियों में कुल 45.64 लाख मीटरी टन की आमद हुई बतायी जाती है :

(ख) :

राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	केन्द्रों की संख्या
1. पंजाब	684
2. हरियाणा	154
3. उत्तर प्रदेश	2355
4. राजस्थान	150
5. मध्य प्रदेश	196
6. महाराष्ट्र	1200
7. चंडीगढ़	1
8. दिल्ली	2
9. गुजरात	193

अन्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खोले गए खरीद केन्द्रों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। जिन स्थानों पर क्रय केन्द्र खोले गए हैं,

उनका विवरण केवल राज्य सरकारों के पास उपलब्ध है और ऐसे केन्द्रों की बहुत अधिक संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए सभी राज्यों में ऐसे केन्द्रों की सूची तैयार करने में बहुत श्रम और समय लगेगा। 13-7-1978 तक की सूचनानुसार सार्वजनिक एजेंसियों द्वारा 54.14 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं की वसूली की गई है। ग्रेड I किस्म की गेहूं 12.50 रु० प्रति क्विंटल की दर पर खरीदी गई है और ग्रेड II किस्म की गेहूं की वसूली 110.50 रु० प्रति क्विंटल की दर पर की गई है लेकिन किस्म संबंधी कटौती की गई है।

(ग) जैसा कि प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों ने मंडी में आमद के बारे में सूचित किया है, मंडी में कुल 45.64 लाख मीटरी टन की आमद के प्रति सार्वजनिक एजेंसियों ने कुल 41.90 लाख मीटरी टन की वसूली की है। यह समझा जाता है कि किसानों ने शेष 3.74 लाख मीटरी टन को खुले बाजार में बेच दिया है। खुले बाजार में मूल्यों का रेंज प्रत्येक राज्य में भिन्न भिन्न है।

(घ) अनुमान है कि पिछले रबी फसल वर्ष 1976-77 में गेहूं का कुल उत्पादन 291 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ था। सार्वजनिक एजेंसियों द्वारा किस्म संबंधी कटौती कर सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए 110.00 रु० के समर्थन मूल्य पर 52 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं वसूल किया गया था। जिन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मंडी में आमद के बारे में सूचना दी जाती है, उन राज्यों में गत विपणन मौसम 1977-78 में मंडी में 49.36 लाख मीटरी टन की कुल आमद के प्रति सार्वजनिक एजेंसियों ने कुल 42.82 लाख मीटरी टन की मात्रा वसूल की थी। अनुमान है कि 6.54 लाख मीटरी टन की शेष मात्रा को किसानों ने मंडी

में उन मूल्यां, जोकि प्रत्येक राज्य में भिन्न भिन्न होते हैं, पर बेच दिया होगा।

राज्य में गेहूं वसूली केन्द्र खोलना

122. श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम को यह आदेश जारी किये हैं कि सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से उन क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षित संख्या में वसूली केन्द्र खोले जायें जहां से गेहूं वसूल करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों को यह आदेश दिया गया है कि प्रत्येक पखवाड़े में गेहूं की वसूली के बारे में स्थिति की समीक्षा करने के लिये खाद्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में समिति बनाई जाये ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम और सरकारी वसूली केन्द्रों को कुछ ऐसे आदेश जारी किये गये हैं कि गेहूं की वसूली में कोई गोलमाल नहीं होना चाहिए तथा किसानों के खाद्यान्न को आवश्यक रूप से रद्द नहीं किया जाना चाहिए ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो गेहूं की वसूली के बारे में स्थिति की समीक्षा करने के लिये खाद्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में अब तक किन राज्यों में समितियां बनाई हैं तथा उन समितियों में से कितनी समितियां ने अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार को पाक्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम से कहा गया है कि वह राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से निगम को सीपे गए क्षेत्रों में यथा अपेक्षित क्रय केन्द्र स्थापित करें।

(ख) गेहूं उत्पादक राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे स्थिति की साप्ताहिक/पाक्षिक आधार पर समीक्षा करने के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य में राज्य खाद्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक छोटी समिति की स्थापना करने पर विचार करे ताकि ऐसा कोई क्षेत्र न बचे जहां मूल्य समर्थन खरीदारी न की जाए।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार आदि प्रमुख गेहूं उत्पादक राज्यों में राज्य खाद्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में सरकारी/गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों के दलों द्वारा वसूली संबंधी प्रबन्धों की समय समय पर समीक्षा की जा रही है। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र सरीखे राज्यों ने ऐसी समिति की स्थापना करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा है। तथापि, राज्य सरकारों से केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिये नहीं कहा गया है।

Adult Education

123. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government made any progress in the adult education programme since 1977 in this country;

(b) if so, what programmes have been implemented all over this country; and

(c) the total amount spent so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). During 1977-78, the following programmes were implemented:

(i) Farmers' Functional Literacy Project in 144 districts.

(ii) Nonformal Education for the age-group 15-25 in 65 districts.

(iii) Assistance of Rs. 46.79 lakhs to 82 voluntary organisations.

(iv) Shramik Vidyapeets continued at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Delhi and Workers Social Education Institutes at Indore and Nagpur continued.

(v) Production of literature for neo-literates.

(vi) Adult Education through Universities—a new programme started with the help of University Grants Commission.

Government have prepared a National Policy on Adult Education and Outline of the National Adult Education Programme, copies of which have been placed on the Table of the Sabha. This programme will be launched from October 2, 1978.

The State Governments have also had their own programmes of adult education and have spent varying amounts on them.

Regularisation of N.F.C. Instructors as Jr. P.E.Ts.

124. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of N.F.C. Instructors so far regularised as Jr. P.E.T. after their handing over to the Directorate of Education, Delhi on 1st November, 1972.

(b) whether the Ministry ensure that no Jr. P.E.T. was recruited from outside by the Directorate of Education, Delhi before sanctioning the amount for payment of salaries and allowances of N.F.C. Instructors to Directorate of Education;

(c) whether in the post fixation formula evolved by the Directorate of Education, Delhi, N.F.C. Instructors are treated as extra with the result that no post of Jr. P.E.T. is created in the Schools where N.F.C. instructors have been provided affecting the

regularisation of N.F.C. Instructors as Jr. P.E.Ts.; and

(d) what steps Ministry propose to check the irregularity?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDER CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, 12 Instructors were regularised.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The N.F.C. Instructors were provided over and above the normal permissible strength of Physical Education Teachers in the Schools, pending their regularisation in the cadre of Physical Education Teachers and are not taken into account in the post-fixation as per prescribed formula.

(d) Does not arise.

Acts for Regulation of Markets

125. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State which are having Acts for regulating markets; and

(b) the States which are having a programme to construct warehouses near market places to store the produce brought by the agriculturists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The following States are having Acts for regulating agriculture produce markets:

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

(b) Information about the programmes of various States to construct warehouses near market places is not available. However, under the Cen-

tral sector scheme for providing assistance for the development of regulated markets, it has been suggested that while developing a market yard, facilities for storage of farm produce brought by producers should be created. The assistance given for the development of primary rural markets also provides for the construction of an office-cum-godown. The regulated markets offer land for construction of godowns to public sector and cooperative institutions. State Governments have also been advised to synchronise the location of cooperative marketing institutions with the regulated markets.

Participation of Voluntary Groups in Rural Development

126. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recognised participation by voluntary Groups in rural development; and

(b) if so, the names of those groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Any voluntary agency with the required expertise and involvement in rural development programmes is welcome to participate. It is not proposed to confine this to any particular 'group'.

Bisnupriya Manipuri Language

127. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the long standing demands of the linguistic minority for primary education through the mother tongue, i.e. Bisnupriya Manipuri Language in Assam; and

(b) if so, steps so far taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Assam had received demands for primary education through Bisnupriya Language as medium of instruction. The proposal was approved and in the first phase 25 posts of teachers for Bisnupriya Language were sanctioned during 1976-77.

According to 1971 census, there is no 'Bisnupriya Manipuri' language, but only 'Bisnupriya' language.

Over due Loans of Cooperative Societies

128. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI AMARSINH V.
RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over due loans of the Cooperative Credit Societies have doubled during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the total loans as on 30th June, 1978 and steps taken for its recovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Overdues of cooperative credit societies in the short and medium term sector have increased from Rs. 443.23 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 560.51 crores only by 1975-76 (30-6-1976). Overdues in respect of 17 States as on 30-6-1977 stood at Rs. 534.79 crores. In the long term sector overdues increased from Rs. 41.71 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 63.71 crores in 1975-76. Information relating to the position as on 30-6-1978 has not become available.

Detailed information regarding overdues of cooperative credit institutions, Statewise at various levels, in the entire country is available in

'Statistical Statements Relating to the Cooperative Movement in India' which is an annually published document available in the Parliament Library.

The cooperative credit institutions themselves and the State Governments who are in charge of the subject of 'Cooperations' are primarily responsible for taking steps to collect the overdues. Steps like coercive action against wilful defaulters, rehabilitation of non-wilful defaulters by way of extension of the repayment period, strengthening the recovery machinery and action against indifferent and inefficient committees of management of the credit institutions, are being taken to reduce overdues.

The Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India have also been advising the State Governments from time to time on the need for taking effective steps for recovery. Recently, Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation has addressed all Chief Ministers for gearing up the recovery machinery in their States.

Inquiry into Bio-Chemistry Department of I.A.R.I.

129. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Indian Agricultural Research Institute have urged the Government to institute an inquiry into working specially of its Bio-Chemistry Department; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Two Scientists of the Bio-Chemistry Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) have represented that the Ministry of Home Affairs may be requested to constitute an independent judicial body to probe into the alleged grave injustice done to them during the last one decade.

(b) The Scientists concerned had earlier filed writ petitions regarding their grievances in the Hon. Delhi High Court which were dismissed. The Director, IARI has constituted a committee of senior officers to look into their grievances. It is for these scientists to submit their grievances to this committee.

सरकारी आवास का कब्जा लेने में तत्सम्बन्धी नियमों में ढील देना

130. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री सरकारी आवास का कब्जा लेने संबंधी नियमों में ढील देने के बारे में 12 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3565 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संबंधित अधिकारों का केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के अधिकारियों ने फ्लैट का कब्जा नहीं दिया था क्योंकि उसका निर्माण कार्य पूरा नहीं हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या तत्कालीन सम्पदा निदेशक ने स्वयं उस स्थल का दौरा किया था और फ्लैट को देखा था और उस फ्लैट का कब्जा देने की तारीख आगे बढ़ा दी थी ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त अधिकारों का आपात स्थिति के दौरान परेशान किया गया था और जिस फ्लैट के बदले में उसे यह फ्लैट दिया गया था, उसके लिये उससे अब भी मार्केट किराया वसूल किया जा रहा है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, नहीं। जब फ्लैट का आवंटन किया गया था तो उस समय इसका निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण हो गया था। अधिकारी ने आवंटन के विरुद्ध इस आधार पर अभ्यावेदन दिया था कि वह फ्लैट धाँवी घाटों से घिरा हुआ है।

(ख) जी, हाँ। अधिकारी के अनुरोध पर दखल की तारीख बढ़ा दी गई थी।

(ग) अधिकारी का तंग नहीं किया गया। नियमों के अनुसार नार्थ एवेन्यू के

फ्लैट नं० 111 के अनधिकृत दखल की अवधि के लिये उनसे मार्केट दर पर लाइसेंस फीस वसूल की जा रही है। यह राशि 100 रुपए की मासिक किस्तों में वसूल की जा रही है।

राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान शिक्षा परिषद् का भंग किया जाना

131. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान शिक्षा परिषद् को भंग कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस परिषद् के कर्मचारियों को खपाने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) इस परिषद् के भंग होने के फल-स्वरूप श्रेणीवार कितने कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हुए हैं तथा उनका सेवाकाल कितना है ; और

(घ) उनमें से कितने लोगों को नौकरियाँ उपलब्ध करा दी गई हैं तथा क्या उन्हें उनकी वरिष्ठता के अनुसार खपाया जा रहा है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) स्कूल स्तर पर परिषद् के कार्य राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा और विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर वि० अ० आ० द्वारा निष्पादित किये जा सकते हैं। इस कदम से प्रभावित 16 कर्मचारियों में से 10 को अन्य स्वायत्त तथा अर्ध-सरकारी संगठनों में वैकल्पिक रोजगार प्राप्त करवा दिए गये हैं और बाकी 6 कर्मचारियों के लिये रोजगार ढूँढने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) और (घ) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दे दी गई है।

विवरण

श्रेणी	संख्या	सेवा अवधि	वैकल्पिक रोजगार से सम्बन्धित स्थिति
1 कनिष्ठ आशुलिपिक	1	7 वर्ष 3 महीने	रोजगारयुक्त
2 अ० श्रे० लिपिक	6	5 वर्ष 2 महीने	2 रोजगारयुक्त
3 टाईपिस्ट	1	5 वर्ष 2 महीने	रोजगारयुक्त नहीं
4 जी० अ० प्रेटर	1	5 वर्ष 2 महीने	रोजगारयुक्त
5 स्टाफ कार ड्राइवर	1	4 वर्ष	रोजगारयुक्त
6 चपरासी	1	5 वर्ष 2 महीने	रोजगारयुक्त
7 फराश	1	5 वर्ष 2 महीने	रोजगारयुक्त
8 सफाई कर्मचारी	1	5 वर्ष 2 महीने	रोजगारयुक्त नहीं
9 चौकीदार	3	4 वर्ष	रोजगारयुक्त
	16		10 व्यक्तियों ने अब तक वैकल्पिक रोजगार प्राप्त कर लिए हैं।

उन्हें उनकी उपयुक्तता के आधार पर नए भर्ती शुद्धांशों के रूप में दूसरे संगठनों में रोजगार मिल गया है। उनकी वरिष्ठता का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Sale of Sugarcane below fixed price

132. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growers in some of the States were forced to sell sugarcane at the lowest price despite stationery price fixed by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to force the sugar mills to pay stationery price to the Sugarcane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No complaint has come to the notice of the Central Government where a sugar factory in the organized sector has paid cane price at a rate lower than that statutorily fixed by this Government for that factory for the year 1977-78 under clause 3 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

Re-allotment of Government Accommodation to Government Servants Owning Houses

133. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the priority date of House-owning Government Employees

who have been made eligible for allotment of Government accommodation has been refixed as 1st June, 1977 for the allotment of Government accommodation to them; if so, the reasons and background thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware that by fixing this priority date, the house-owning Government servants will not get Government accommodation at all and that it will nullify the Government order making the House-owning Government servants eligible for Government accommodation;

(c) whether some House-owning Government employees are still allottees of Government accommodation on normal rent;

(d) whether the Ministry of Law was consulted in the matter before the issuance of the orders; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to rectify this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Priority date of house-owning officers was fixed as 1st June, 1977, as these officers were declared eligible for allotment of General Pool accommodation with effect from this date. The chances of such officers getting allotment depend upon availability of quarters in different types.

(c) Yes, Sir, in respect of those whose income from their own houses does not exceed Rs. 1000 per month and those in exempted categories.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise, as there is no anomaly.

Sports Bodies

134. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since laid down any policy for appointment of Managers to the Sports bodies in the country;

(b) whether several non-sportsmen have been appointed to sports bodies in the country during the last three years resulting defeat of Indian teams in the International games.

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) what steps Government have proposed to raise the standard of games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN):

(a) to (c). Management of affairs of the sports bodies including appointment of executives and election of office bearers is entirely within the jurisdiction of the National Sports Federations/Associations which are independent autonomous bodies.

(d) Steps taken by the Central Government for improving the sports standard include the following:

(i) Grant of financial assistance to National Sports Federations/Associations for holding national championships and coaching camps, payment of salaries to paid assistant secretaries, purchase of sports equipment and participation in international sports events;

(ii) establishment of National Institute of Sports at Patiala with its Branch at Bangalore to produce coaches of high quality;

(iii) grant of financial assistance to the State Sports Councils for

holding coaching camps at state level, establishment and maintenance of rural sports centres, development of playfields, construction of indoor and outdoor stadia, swimming pools, flood-lighting of grounds, etc.

(iv) holding of Rural Sports Tournaments from block level upwards with a view to broad basing sports in rural and tribal areas;

(v) holding of a national sports festival for women every year preceded by competitions at State and lower levels;

(vi) award of 1200 Sports Talent Search Scholarships annually to school boys and girls showing promise of reaching higher levels of excellence;

(vii) institution of Arjuna Awards to outstanding sportsmen and sports-women every year;

(viii) grant of financial assistance through the University Grants Commission to universities and colleges for creation of physical facilities for sports and through Association of Indian Universities for holding inter-university tournaments and coaching camps and for awarding one hundred scholarships of Rs. 1000/- per annum each for college and university students talented in sports;

(ix) inclusion of sports and games as an integral part in the model syllabus for the 10+2 pattern prepared by the NCERT.

University Courses in Solar Energy

135. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made to start University courses for studies in solar energy; and

(b) when such courses will be introduced in all the Universities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by U.G.C., there is no proposal under consideration to introduce separate courses in Solar Energy in any University in India but solar energy and other alternate sources of energy are studied as part of the existing courses of study in some Universities. The Indian Institute of Technology, Madras at present offers Ph. D. level programmes in Solar Energy. Plans are under way to introduce a course on energy studies/energy technology including solar energy at the M. Tech. level in the I.I.Ts at Madras, Kharagpur and Delhi by 1980 or 1981.

Locust in Maharashtra

136. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK;

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT;

SHRI DHARMASINBHAI PATEL;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Statesman dated the 13th June, 1978 wherein it has been stated that locust invaded various parts of Maharashtra;

(b) other States affected with locust invasion;

(c) the cost of the crop wasted, State-wise, as a result thereof; and

(d) action Government have taken in finishing the locusts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The

Government have seen the (News item) which appeared in the Statesman of 13th June, 1978. The report refers to locust invasion in Saurashtra (Gujarat) and not in Maharashtra.

(b) Parts of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana have been affected by the locust swarms. A few locust swarms have also been reported in bordering villages of districts of Bhatinda, Faridkot and Ferozepur of Punjab at the end of June, 1978.

(c) So far, no loss of any crop due to locust attack has been reported by the affected States. However, about 4 acres of early sown Cotton crop was damaged in Hissar district of Haryana.

(d) In order to fight locust menace in the country, following action was taken by the Central Government:—

I, PRE-LOCUST INVASION ACTION

On receipt of a locust warning from FAO sources, following steps were taken in the month of March onwards:—

(i) The States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana were alerted about the considerable locust breeding in the Horn of Africa, Saudi Arabia and the North Yemen Republic, and were requested in turn to alert Directors of Agriculture and Distt. Administrations in their respective areas.

(ii) A team officials from the Ministry of Agriculture was deputed to verify the state of preparedness of the Desert Locust Control Organisation in respect of availability of pesticides, vehicles and equipment to fight out possible locust attack.

(iii) Contacts were established with the Government of Pakistan for frequent exchange of locust information.

(iv) A senior Officer of the Government of India in the month of April, 1978 attended the 13th Session of FAO Commission for controlling desert locust in South-West-Asia held at Tehran. Afghanistan, Iran and

Pakistan also participated in the Conference.

(v) FAO was contacted to keep us informed about the locust build-up in the breeding areas of Africa and Saudi Arabia.

(vi) In order to get advance and timely information about locust breeding and control measures taken by other countries, our Embassies in the region were contacted and an information system in this regard developed.

II. POST-LOCUST INVASION ACTION

As soon as the information regarding locust attack came to the notice of Government of India in the second week of June, 1978, following actions were taken in order to fight the locust menace effectively:—

(i) Entire staff of Locust Warning Organisation was deployed for anti-locust work. In order to have the maximum number of persons for the job, members of staff on leave were recalled to duty. Men, material and aircrafts were rushed to the affected areas.

(ii) Bilateral talks between India and Pakistan at the level of Plant Protection adviser were recently held to chalk out a cooperation strategy for tackling the problem of locust menace in the Sub-continent effectively.

(iii) The State Governments of Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Haryana have seriously taken up the work of locust control in their respective areas. District Administration in the Scheduled Desert Areas and Scheduled Cultivated areas has been geared up to face the locust menace. A system of information has been developed so that timely information is available and effective measures are undertaken.

It would thus be seen that all possible efforts are being made to control the locust threat.

सरकारी आवास

137. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय विभिन्न स्थानों पर टाइपवार कुल कितने सरकारी क्वार्टर हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार विभिन्न स्थानों पर टाइपवार कितने क्वार्टर बनाये गये ;

(ग) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली और अन्य स्थानों पर प्रत्येक टाइप के कितने क्वार्टर बनाये जा रहे हैं तथा उनके कब तक पूरे होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में आगामी दो वर्षों के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) सामान्य पूल क्वार्टरों के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण 1 में दी गयी है। जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। (प्रयालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-2385/78)।

(ख) आवश्यक ब्यौरे विवरण II में दिये गये हैं। जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रयालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-2385/78)।

(ग) आवश्यक ब्यौरे विवरण III में दिए गए हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रयालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT 2385/78

वहुत से क्वार्टर वित्तीय वर्ष 1979-80 के अन्त तक पूरे हो जाने की आशा है।

(घ) उन क्वार्टरों के ब्यौरे विवरण-IV में दिये गये हैं जिनका निर्माण कार्य अगले दो वर्षों के दौरान शुरू किये जाने की सम्भावना है। जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रयालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-2385/78]

दिल्ली में आवास की समस्या

138. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार, दिल्ली में आवास की समस्या को हल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस बारे में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा नीएडा द्वारा किये गये योगदान का व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस बारे में चालू वर्ष और भविष्य के कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बह्त) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा

138. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस बारे में की गई या की जा रही कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) : पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, सरकार ने प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किये हैं :—

1975-76 :

(i) 123 जिलों में किसान कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजना।

(ii) 25 जिलों में 15-25 आयु वर्ग के लिये अनीपचारिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम।

(iii) नवसाक्षरों के लिये साहित्य का निर्माण।

(iv) इन्दौर और नागपुर में कामगर सामाजिक शिक्षा संस्थान।

(v) बहु-संयोजक प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र (श्रमिक विद्यापीठ) बम्बई में चलते रहे और ऐसे ही दो नए केन्द्र दिल्ली और अहमदाबाद में स्थापित किये गये।

(vi) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत 51 स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को 21.52 लाख रुपये की राशि की सहायता।

1976-77 :

(i) 144 जिलों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिये किसान कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजना का विस्तार किया गया।

(ii) 15-25 आयु वर्ग के लिये अनीपचारिक शिक्षा का विस्तार 50 जिलों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिये किया गया।

(iii) 56 स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को 26.96 लाख रुपये की सहायता दी गई।

(iv) अन्य कार्यक्रम उसी स्तर पर जारी रहे।

1977-78 :

(i) किसान कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजना उसी स्तर पर जारी रही।

(ii) 15-25 आयु-वर्ग के लिये अनीपचारिक शिक्षा का विस्तार 65 जिलों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिये किया गया।

(iii) 82 स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को 46.79 लाख पये की सहायता दी गई।

(iv) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के माध्यम से विश्वविद्यालयों के जरिये शुरू किया गया एक नया प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम।

(v) अन्य कार्यक्रम उसी स्तर पर जारी रहे।

1977-78 में सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम शुरू करने का निर्णय किया जिसकी रूप-रेखा सभा पटल पर रखी जा चुकी है।

"Uncrushed Cane Stocks Pile up"

140. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news published in the 'Economic Times' of the 15th June, 1978, under the heading "Uncrushed Cane Stocks Pile Up" indicating that sugarcane worth Rs. 1.5 crores is likely to remain uncrushed in Yamunanagar during the current season;

(b) what steps have been taken to ensure the crushing of the entire cane available in Yamunanagar and other areas of Haryana;

(c) what is the position about crushing of cane in other sugar producing States indicating whether any quantity of cane would remain uncrushed at the close of the current season; and

(d) if there is likelihood of any cane remaining uncrushed at the close of season, what measures are being taken by Government to ensure crushing of the entire cane in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A report has been called for from the Government of Haryana and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(c) and (d). There has been a record production of 172.00 million tonnes of cane during the season of 1977-78 as against 154.00 million tonnes during 1976-77. All possible

efforts have been made to maximise off-take of cane by sugar factories and with this aim in view an excise duty rebate scheme for the period of 1-5-78 to 30-9-78 has already been announced on 28.4.78. Further, levy prices were revised w.e.f. 1.3.78 and bank credit has been liberalised. As on 7.7.78 as many as 59 factories were still working out of a total of 288 factories in the country. In an unprecedented way, crushing is thus still going on mainly in U.P. and it is difficult to have a precise estimate of sugarcane crop that will remain unharvested at the close of the current season.

गुजरात में मूंगफली की फसल

141. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गर्मी के मौसम से गुजरात में मूंगफली की फसल के लिए, जिलावार, कितने क्षेत्र में खेती की गई और वहां पर मूंगफली का, जिलावार कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) ऐसे किसानों की, जिलावार, संख्या कितनी है जिनको गर्मी के इस मौसम में विशेष कर गुजरात में मूंगफली की खेती करने के लिए सहायता और राज-सहायता दी गई है और उनको कब और कितनी राज-सहायता दी गई और उनका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गुजरात सरकार को गर्मी के मौसम में मूंगफली के उत्पादन के लिए किस रूप में और कुल कितनी सहायता तथा राजसहायता दी गई और वह कब दी गई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). गुजरात सरकार से एकत्र

की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ग्रीष्म कालीन मौसम में मूंगफली के उत्पादन के लिए अब तक गुजरात सरकार को कोई सहायता नहीं दी है।

Arrears of sugarcane prices

142. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI RAMDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the arrears of sugarcane prices due to the growers from the sugar mills are still amounting to several crores of rupees inspite of various measures taken by Government to reduce the same;

(b) whether Government propose to take more drastic steps to liquidate the arrears with a view to helping the cane growers and what are those steps; and

(c) what is the present State-wise, position of arrears for the cane purchased during 1977-78 season as well as the arrears of cane prices for the previous years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Ministers of the main sugar producing States have been addressed to take all necessary steps to liquidate the cane arrears. Proposals are also under examination for further liberalising the terms of bank credit to sugar factories to enable them to pay cane dues.

(c) A statement showing the position is attached.

Statement

State-wise position of cane price due, price paid and balance due for cane purchased during 1977-78 season up to 15-6-1978 as well as the arrears of cane price for the previous seasons as on 15-6-1978.

(Figures in lakh Rupees)

State	Total price due for cane purchased during 1977-78 upto 15-6-78	Cane price paid upto 15-6-78	Balance cane price due as on: 15-6-78	Arrears of cane price for earlier seasons as due on 15-6-78 or the latest available date.	
				1976-77 season	1975-76 and earlier seasons
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. West U.P.	7773.29	6093.65	1679.64	14.43	66.38
2. Central U.P.	9692.89	7536.75	2156.14	49.25	166.18
3. East U.P.	6428.44	5447.46	980.98	11.35	124.04
4. Total U.P.	23894.62	19077.86	4816.76	75.03	366.60
5. Bihar	3815.57	3530.28	285.29	3.21	125.17
6. West Bengal	206.99	199.09	7.90	1.10	.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Assam	96.87	95.73	1.14	0.03	0.28
8. Punjab	1436.80	1314.34	122.46	0.33	1.14
9. Haryana	2184.36	1748.89	435.47	0.32	0.03
10. Rajasthan	583.81	506.68	77.13	0.43	2.61
11. Madhya Pradesh	784.39	615.29	169.10	0.90	0.29
12. Orissa	212.38	211.94	0.44	0.08	0.11
13. Maharashtra	20214.87	19143.25	1071.62	90.99	130.06
14. Gujarat	3107.03	2778.42	328.61	18.34	2.69
15. Karnataka	6373.70	5488.28	885.42	14.71	4.07
16. Kerala	236.33	235.63	0.70	0.10	0.13
17. Andhra Pradesh	4811.51	4367.97	443.54	30.81	18.82
18. Tamil Nadu	5365.29	4631.54	733.75	2.49	6.82
19. Pondicherry	247.63	207.24	40.39	0.65	0.81
20. Nagaland	101.13	100.36	0.77	--	--
Goa	118.80	118.15	0.65	--	--
ALL INDIA :	73792.08	64370.94	9421.14 (12.8%)	239.52	650.65

NOTE :—The information in respect of 23 factories was not available for 15-6-78 and that available for the latest date has been taken.

Availability of sugar at uniform price in Urban and Rural areas

143. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present dual pricing policy of sugar is having adverse effect on "All India Consumer Price Index Numbers"; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to ensure availability of sugar at uniform price to all people in urban and rural areas instead of continuing with the present dual pricing policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): '(a) The purpose of dual pricing policy *inter alia* is to safeguard the interest of the consumers by ensuring availability of levy sugar at uniform prices all over the country. As far as free sale sugar is concerned, though there is no statutory control over prices, it is ensured that prices rule at reasonable levels through the release mechanism operated by the Government. It is, therefore, not likely that the dual price policy in itself can have an adverse effect on the All-India Consumer Price Index.

(b) As far as levy sugar is concerned, it is made available to all consumers, rural or urban, at a uniform price as fixed by the Government. The State Governments, who are in charge of the actual distribution of sugar, have been asked to ensure equality of treatment between rural and urban areas. It would not be possible to ensure a uniform price either in the free-sale sugar or in the absence of dual control for any portion of sugar, as the price of sugar would be determined by market forces of demand and supply and transport and may differ from place to place.

Karnalbunt and Hillbunt wheat diseases

144. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat free from diseases such as "Karnalbunt and Hillbunt" is grown in Rajasthan only;

(b) whether consumption of "Karnalbunt and Hillbunt" diseases wheat causes any health hazards; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to make wheat in other States free from the said diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Wheat free from Karnal Bunt and Hill Bunt is grown not only in Rajasthan but also in Madhya Pradesh, Bundelkhand area of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and other eastern States. In the region of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh where the disease is known to occur, entire area is not affected and crop in some fields may be quite free from this disease.

(b) So far, there is no indication in our country that Karnal Bunt and Hill Bunt cause any health hazard.

(c) The farmers in the areas prone to this disease are being advised not to grow varieties known to be susceptible to this disease. Fungicidal treatment of seeds is being recommended to minimize the incidence of the diseases.

As a long range measure, research on this disease is proposed to be intensified at the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana and the Govind Ballab Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar. Work on Hill Bunt is in progress at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute Regional Station at Simla.

Closure of Universities

145. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number and names of the Universities which were closed down for more than a fortnight during the education-session 1977-78;

(b) the reasons for their closure; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to stop repetitions of such closures?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to information available, during the period from September 1977 to April 1978, the following 17 universities have had to suspend teaching programmes for a period of more than a

fortnight, for the reasons shown against them:—

S. No.	Name of the University	Reasons for closure
1	Allahabad University Allahabad.	Student agitations.
2	Mysore University, Mysore.	Student agitation for removal of Vice-Chancellor.
3	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	Student agitation for removal of Vice-Chancellor.
4	Patna University, Patna.	Violent clashes between students and police.
5	Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya.	Clashes between students and Police.
6	G. B. University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar.	Violent incidents and police firing on farm labourers.
7	Patna University, Patna.	Students agitation on job reservations.
8	Bihar University, Muzaffarpur.	Do.
9	Ranchi University, Ranchi	Students agitation on job reservations.
10	Mithila University, Darbhanga.	Do.
11	Magadh University, Bodh Gaya.	Do.
12	K. S. Darbhanga University, Darbhanga.	Do.
13	Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur.	Do.
14	Allahabad University, Allahabad.	Do.
15	Lucknow University, Lucknow.	Do.
16	Kanpur University, Kanpur.	Do.
17	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	Agitation by students for reservation in medical colleges assault on the Rector etc.

(c) Education and law and order are the primary responsibilities of the State Governments. The State Governments have been requested to look into the legitimate grievances of students and ensure that forums are brought into existence to give representation to students, teachers and non-teaching employees to provide them an opportunity to make legitimate representation in a democratic manner and to meet their just demands. They have also been requested to ensure that these forums are functioning properly and that prompt consideration is being given to students' grievances. Setting up of

Committees at the State, District and University levels has also been suggested to deal with various problems as they arise and take speedy appropriate action.

Construction in J. J. Colony, New Seema Puri, Delhi

146. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many blocks are there in the New Seemapuri Jhuggi Jhonpri colony at Delhi;

(b) how many blocks were provided with aid to build pucca houses;

(c) whether there is any programme to convert remaining Jhuggis, especially in E and F blocks into pucca houses; and

(d) whether the residents of E and F Blocks have made any representation to Government, after the recent fire of 1st June, 1978, for development of the said blocks and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Six.

(b) The J. J. R. Scheme does not provide for grant of financial aid to build pucca houses.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. The following action has been taken:

(i) 9 additional hand pumps and 3 additional hydrants have been provided to ensure adequate water supply.

(ii) Day to day maintenance of roads, lanes, parks, public lavatories etc. is being carried out regularly.

(iii) Day to day repair of street light points is being carried out to ensure that no part of the colony goes without street lighting.

Estimate of surplus land and its distribution

147. SHRI S. R. DAMANI;
MEHTA:

SHRI CHITTA BASU;

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN
NAIR:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI
MEHTA:

SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated land declared surplus so far with the imposition of land ceiling laws in various States;

(b) how much of it has been distributed among the landless;

(c) whether he has written another letter to Chief Ministers for speeding up land distribution before October 2 this year; and

(d) if so, the main points made in the letter and the progress made by each State in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes, this was followed by another letter dated the 12th May, 1978.

(d) These communications emphasized the need to expedite disposal of ceiling cases and accelerate the pace of distribution of surplus land. The progress made in each State/Union Territory is indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

States/Union Territories.	Area declared surplus	Area distributed	AS ON
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	16,36,401	1,91,315	31.5.78
Assam	5,57,148	2,52,615	31.1.77
Bihar	2,23,275	1-29,966	30.4.78
Gujarat	54,178	Nil	31.5.78
Haryana	78,019	21,648	31.1.78
Himachal Pradesh	85,032	4,143	28.2.78
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	—	—
Karnataka	1,23,056	36,149	30.4.78
Kerala	1,35,537	42,545	31.5.78
Madhya Pradesh	3,92,640	69,297	28.2.78
Maharashtra	3,52,943	2,71,385	30.4.78
Manipur	Nil	Nil	28.2.78
Orissa	1,25,278	92,394	30.4.78
Punjab	28,716	4,494	30.4.78
Rajasthan	2,50,229	1 22,718	31.3.78
Tamil Nadu	38,710	31,572	31.11.77
Tripura	1,906	421	31.3.78
Uttar Pradesh	2,68,695	1,70,328	30.4.78
West Bengal	1,06,280	40,391	31.3.78
Dadra & N. Haveli	8,955	2,805	31.3.78
Delhi	794	Nil	31.5.78
Pondicherry	2,042	730	31.5.78
TOTAL :	44,69,834	14,84,946	

Foodgrain Production

48. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total foodgrains production in 1977-78 with details for different crops;

(b) how much of it has been procured by State agencies and at what prices; and

(c) the target of production for 1978-79 and its split up among the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The final estimate of production of foodgrains for 1977-78 has not yet become available. However, according to current reports, the production of foodgrains is expected to be around 125 million tonnes.

(b) Till 10th July 1978, a quantity of 10.1 million tonnes of foodgrains has been purchased by all the public agencies out of 1977-78 crop at the procurement prices fixed by the Government. The procurement prices fixed by Government for various Kharif and rabi crops for 1977-78 are as under:

Paddy Rs. 77 per quintal

Rice . . . The procurement prices for different varieties of rice fixed by Govt. of India for Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh are indicated in the enclosed statement—I.

Jowar . . . Rs. 74 per quintal

Maize . . . Rs. 74 per quintal

Bajara . . . Rs. 74 per quintal

Wheat . . . Rs. 112.50 per quintal

(c): Statement II enclosed indicates the target for 1978-79 of production of foodgrains for individual States, Union Territories and all-India.

Statement I

Procurement prices Fixed by Government of India for various varieties of Rice.

State	Rs. per quintal.			
	Short Bold	Long Bold	Medium Slender	Short/Long Slender
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	123	127	138	150
Haryana	131	134	145	156
Madhya Pradesh	125	131	138	..
Punjab	130	134	144	155
Uttar Pradesh	123	127	136	148

Statement II*Targets of food-Grains Production 1978-79***Variation in estimates of surplus land**

149. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is big variation between the estimates regarding surplus land available for distribution made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the actual figures and the method followed by each for their calculation;

(c) the extent to which State Governments have cooperated in implementing land ceilings and distribution of surplus land; and

(d) the names of the States which have not shown urgency to this measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): The estimate of ceiling-surplus land furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture is 5.32 million acres. The estimate is based on figures furnished by State Government and is tentative since the extent of surplus land has to be determined under the law. The Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) published by the Planning Commission refers to the estimates given by the National Sample Survey (26th Round, 1971-72). It has been pointed out to the Planning Commission that it is difficult to make firm estimates since the ceiling is determined under the law which takes factors like quality of land and the size of the family into account. Besides, the ceiling refers to "standard" acre/hectare and a standard acre/hectare would be more than an ordinary acre/hectare where the quality of land is inferior. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has therefore pointed out that while

State/U.T.	Lakh Tonnes 1978-79 (Target)
1. Andhra Pradesh .	93.00
2. Assam . . .	26.50
3. Bihar . . .	110.50
4. Gujarat . . .	48.00
5. Haryana . . .	55.05
6. Himachal Pradesh .	12.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir .	12.00
8. Karnataka . . .	75.00
9. Kerala . . .	16.21
10. Madhya Pradesh .	127.00
11. Maharashtra . . .	105.00
12. Manipur . . .	3.77
13. Meghalaya . . .	1.55
14. Nagaland . . .	1.00
15. Orissa . . .	62.00
16. Punjab . . .	98.00
17. Rajasthan . . .	77.00
18. Sikkim . . .	0.40
19. Tamil Nadu . . .	87.25
20. Tripura . . .	3.89
21. Uttar Pradesh . . .	215.00
22. West Bengal . . .	95.75
TOTAL (States) . . .	1330.87
23. U. Ts.	5.00
Total (States+U.Ts.)	1335.87
All-India Targets . . .	1260.00

NOTE.—The All India target, as fixed by the Planning Commission, is lower than the totals of States/Union Territories targets.

its estimates are tentative, those of the National Sample Survey cannot be said to be a correct index of the surplus area.

(c) and (d). Administration of land reforms rests entirely with the State Governments. The Government of India, however, review the progress and endeavour to ensure that all State legislations correspond to the national policy on land ceilings and tenancy. It is not possible to name States where implementation is not satisfactory; conditions vary widely from State to State and progress in implementation is determined by these conditions.

चीनी का प्रति व्यक्ति समान मासिक कोटा

150. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में चीनी का प्रति व्यक्ति अलग-अलग मासिक कोटा होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार सभी राज्यों में चीनी का प्रति व्यक्ति समान मासिक कोटा दिये जाने की व्यवस्था करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे कब लागू किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग). 27 अक्तूबर, 1977 को लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसार, लेवी चीनी के राज्य-वार मासिक कोटे दिसम्बर, 1977 से 1-4-1978 को प्रायोजित जनसंख्या के संदर्भ में फिर से निर्धारित किए गए थे ताकि प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 425 ग्राम की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जा सके। सभी

राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों से भी कहा गया है (1) कि वे ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में बड़े हुए स्तर पर वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वितरण तन्त्र को तेज करें और (2) लेवी चीनी के वितरण के प्रयोजन के लिए शहरी और ग्रामीण जनसंख्या दोनों के साथ एक जैसा व्यवहार करें।

2. कुछ राज्यों में लेवी चीनी की प्रति मास प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता में अन्तर इस तथ्य के कारण है कि कुछ राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के मामले में, जहां 1-4-1978 को प्रायोजित जनसंख्या के आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता मौजूदा कोटे से 425 ग्राम से अधिक पाई गई थी वहां उनके कोटे को कम न करने और उसे नवम्बर, 1977 तक प्राप्त कर रहे पूर्व स्तर पर बनाए रखने का निश्चय किया गया था। इसके अलावा, विभिन्न राज्यों में राशन कार्ड यूनिट भी प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता के आधार पर है जबकि भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के लिए 1-4-1978 को भारत के महा पंजीयक द्वारा प्रायोजित जनसंख्या को अपनाया है।

Fertiliser Promotion Campaign

151. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to further intensify the Fertilizer Promotion Campaign in 77 districts in the country during the 1978 Kharif season;

(b) whether Government have issued the guidelines to the States about intensifying Fertilizer Promotion Campaign for the current season; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The details are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2386/78].

बल्गेरिया से कृषि के क्षेत्र में सहयोग करने की पेशकश

152. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुल्गेरिया ने कृषि क्षेत्र में आर्थिक और तकनीकी सहयोग देने की पेशकश की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी सम्पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बल्गेरिया जनवादी गणराज्य सरकार ने कृषि औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों (कम्प्लेक्स) की स्थापना करने के लिए सहायता देने की पेशकश की है। ऐसे दो क्षेत्रों को—कनाटक तथा विहार में एक-एक—मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं के रूप में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए इनमें से प्रत्येक राज्य में 10,000 हेक्टर क्षेत्र का पता लगाया गया है। बल्गेरिया उन्नत किस्म के बीजों की सप्लाई करेगा, विशेषज्ञ भेजेगा और भारतीय विशेषज्ञों को बल्गेरिया में प्रशिक्षण देगा। बल्गेरिया इन क्षेत्रों के परिसंस्करण के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार ऋण के आधार पर संयंत्र तथा मशीनें भी सप्लाई करेगा और इन क्षेत्रों के उत्पादों के वितरण में सहायता देगा।

बल्गेरिया ने भारतीय भौतों के बल्गेरिया में आयात करने तथा बल्गेरियाई नस्ल की भेड़ों के भारत में निर्यात करने के लिए पशु-विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में भी सहयोग करने की पेशकश की है।

तम्बाकू के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान तथा विकास को बल्गेरिया सरकार के साथ सहयोग करने के एक अन्य क्षेत्र के रूप में भी अभिज्ञात किया गया है।

दिल्ली के लाल किले पर धुएँ का प्रभाव

153. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इन्द्रप्रस्थ स्टेट विजली घर तथा रेल गाड़ियों से निकलने वाला धुआँ लाल किले के भीतर संगमरमर पत्थर से बनी इमारतों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाल रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इसके संरक्षण के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी हां, सरकार इस समस्या के प्रति भली भाँति जागरूक है।

(ख) समय-समय पर रसायनों से इमारत के संगमरमर-पत्थरों की सफाई की जाती है और सुरक्षण हेतु उन पर परिक्षणात्मक लेप लगाये जाते हैं।

Foodgrain production

154. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) final estimates of foodgrains production during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(b) rate of growth in percentage terms during each year;

(c) share of rice, wheat and coarse varieties of cereals in the total production, year-wise, during 1975-76 to 1977-78; and

(d) production of pulses during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The production of foodgrains was placed at 121.03 million tonnes during 1975-76 and at 111.57 million tonnes in 1976-77. Final estimate of foodgrain production during 1977-78 has not yet become available. According to available reports, it is likely to be around 125 million tonnes.

(b) The foodgrain production in 1975-76 was higher by 21.0 percent as compared to the previous year, but in 1976-77 it marked a decline of 7.8 percent compared to 1975-76 level. The production of foodgrains in 1977-78 is expected to be higher by 12.0 percent over the level in 1976-77.

(c) The information is furnished below:

Crop	Percentage share to total production of Foodgrains	
	1975-76	1976-77
	1	2
Rice	40.3	38.3
Wheat	23.8	26.1
Coarse cereals	25.1	25.6

Similar information for 1977-78 has not yet become available.

(d) The production of pulses was placed at 18.04 million tonnes in 1975-76 and at 11.21 million tonnes in 1976-77. According to available information, the production of pulses is likely to be around 12 million tonnes in 1977-78.

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Estimates of construction by CPWD

155. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) total value of construction works done by the CPWD in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras separately, year-wise from 1975-76 to 1977-78; and

(b) the factors responsible for imbalance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The value of construction works done by the C.P.W.D. in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 is given below:

Name of City	Value of work done by C.P.W.D. during	
	1975-76	1976-77
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
Delhi	521.03	769.43
Calcutta	199.97	343.89
Bombay	129.49	254.89
Madras	132.81	87.11

Requisite information for the year 1977-78 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The value of works done by C.P.W.D. given above is in respect of General Pool works, works of the Central Public Works Department and other Departments under the control of the Ministry of Works and Housing, works of other Ministries/Departments whose works are done by the C.P.W.D. and deposit works entrusted by some public sector undertakings/autonomous bodies. The value of works done would depend on the sanctions issued for construction works in the cities concerned, which, in

turn, is dependent on the demand for residential and office accommodation and various types of other works, and availability of funds. In view of these factors, the quantum of construction works varies from city to city. This explains the difference in the value of construction works done in the four cities in question.

Location of National Parks

156. SHRI AMARSINH V.
RATHAWA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICUL-

TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and location of National Parks in the country;

(b) whether Government are considering to declare the Sunderbans as National Parks; and

(c) the areas covered and the expenditure to be incurred for its development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):

(a)

Name of the National Park	State	Location
1. Kaziranga National Park	Assam	Sibsagar District
2. Gir National Park	Gujarat	Junagarh District
3. Velavadar National (Park)	Do.	Bhavnagar District
4. Bannerghatta National (Park)	Karnataka	Bangalore District
5. Nagerhole National Park	Do.	Coorg District.
6. Bandipur National Park	Do.	Mysore District
7. Eravikulam Rajmally National Park	Kerala	Idukki District
8. Kannha National Park	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla Balaghat Disitt.
9. Shivpuri National Park	Do.	Shivpuri District
10. Bandhavgarh National Park	Do.	Shahdol District
11. Tadoba National Park	Maharashtra	Chandrapur District
12. Keibul Lamjao National Park	Manipur	Central District
13. Guindy National Park	Tamil Nadu	Madras
14. Corbett National Park	Uttar Pradesh	Nainital Garhwal
15. Dudhwa National Park	Do.	Lakhimpur Kheri
16. Kangchendzonga National Park	Sikkim	North District

(b) : Yes, Sir.

(c) Approximate area covered is 1330.10 sq. Km. (Thirteen hundred and thirty point ten) for the Development of Sunderban National Park. An

amount of Rs. 12,00,000 (Rs. 12 lakhs) has been proposed for the Sunderban, Tiger Project during 1978-79.

Loss due to floods

158. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state:

(a) the average loss suffered every
year during the last three years by the
country due to floods and the number
of villages affected;

(b) the number of villages and
families affected by floods during the
same period in North Bihar;

(c) the acreage of land affected by
floods in North Bihar every year; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken
by Government to check the devasta-
tion caused by floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-

TAP SINGH): (a) The average loss
due to floods in the country and
population affected for the last three
years is as follows:

Year	Total damage (in Rs. crores)	Population affected (in lakhs)
1975	471.27	313.50
1976	888.75	505.20
1977	1131.57	445.80

Data regarding number of villages
and families are not normally recived.
ed.

(b) The damage figures for the
entire Bihar State and North Bihar is
as follows:

Year	Entire Bihar		North Bihar	
	Total damage in Rs. crores	Population affected in lakhs	Total damage in Rs. crores	Population affected in lakhs
1975	265.76	132.40	122.68	113.13
1976	205.99	136.40	37.00	64.84
1977	12.21	30.00	(Not Available)	

(c) The available figures of area affected by floods in north Bihar is as follows :

Year	in lakh hectares	in lakh acres
1975	20.64	51
1976	13.59	34

(d) Flood Control being a State subject, the Government of Bihar have carried out/taken up/proposed a number of embankment schemes, raising of villages, river improvements and anti-erosion works to mitigate damage due to floods.

Creation of Ministerial posts in National Archives

159. SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a ban has been imposed on creation of ministerial posts in the National Archives of India, if so, reasons thereof;

(b) whether ministerial administrative work is being performed by technical hands, if so, the reasons and justification thereof;

(c) whether clerical staff has been stagnating without promotions with about 20 years service;

(d) whether any representation was received for upgrading the posts of LDC to UDC and UDC to Asstt. to remove stagnation and for creation of additional ministerial posts to cope with the increased work load; and

(e) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation to restore contentment of staff and achieving efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Pending assessment of staff requirements, some important administrative work such as Planning has been entrusted to Technical Staff. No house keeping job has, however, been assigned to them.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) 12 additional clerical posts on the administrative side have been sanctioned during the period November, 1971 to date. Consequent on the increase in the number of technical posts, a proposal for further augmentation in the staff strength on the administrative side is under examination.

Maintenance of flats by D.D.A.

160. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3144 on the 11th July, 1977 regarding maintenance of flats by DDA and state:

(a) whether the information required under part (c) of the above question has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not collecting the information for the last 12 months?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b): No amount on account of maintenance is included in the cost of the flats as the DDA does not maintain the flats after disposal.

(c) Does not arise.

Levy of surcharge on M.I.G. Flats by D.D.A.

161. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5404 dated 3rd April, 1978 regarding levy of surcharge on M.I.G. Flats by D.D.A. and state:

(a) whether the advertisement and brochure issued by DDA for allotment of the flats in question included the information regarding surcharge from the allottees;

(b) whether there is any provision in the Delhi Development Act, 1957 empowering DDA to surcharge from the MIG allottees towards subsidy to the Janta/LIG Group, if so, the relevant provisions; and

(c) whether the same Act also provides for discrimination between the different colonies in charging the above surcharge and if not, the special reasons for surcharging only 4 of the MIG Housing Schemes and not the other schemes, lots for which were drawn along with these 4 colonies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Development Act, 1957 does not provide for the levy of surcharge. These are administrative decisions.

It is permissible to have inter-category/area subsidising while fixing prices. The colonies for higher charges were chosen taking into consideration their location, popularity etc.

Prevention of Floods in Delhi

162. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the short-term measures undertaken to prevent flood waters from entering Delhi from the adjoining areas, as happened last year;

(b) whether any long-term plans have been drawn up for controlling such floods; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the present stage of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The following immediate measures have been carried out by the Delhi Administration, subsequent to the devastating floods of 1977, to prevent flooding of areas in Delhi along the Najafgarh drain.

(i) Strengthening and restoration of Dhansa bund including pitching at vulnerable places.

(ii) Embankments along the Najafgarh drain repaired and raised two feet above the flood level reached last year.

(iii) Raising of banks of tributary drains like Pankah road drain, Subash nagar nallah etc.

(iv) Construction of ring bund around Galibpur village, immediately downstream of Dhansa bund.

(v) Provision of dowels to prevent overflows, along the roads which were submerged last year.

(vi) Arrangement for pumps at vulnerable points.

(vii) Disilting of the Najafgarh drain at a few locations.

In Haryana, all the bunds in the Jahajgarh Jheel areas which had breached or overtopped during previous floods have been repaired and strengthened. Haryana Government has also increased the carrying capacity of Diversion Drain No. 8 (which joins Yamuna directly) from 4000 cusecs to 6000 cusecs.

(b) and (c). Central Water Commission in consultation with the Chief Engineers of Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi has formulated a Master Plan for Sahibi River-Najafgarh Nallah Drainage Basin recommending long-term measures for preventing the damage from the floods of the Sahibi effective drainage in the basin and utilization of the water for beneficial uses like irrigation. The Master Plan contemplates the following features:

(i) Construction of a dam on the Sahibi river at Ajmeripura in Rajasthan essentially for irrigation.

(ii) Construction of a storage dam on the Sahibi at Masani in Haryana for both irrigation as well as flood moderation.

(iii) Improvement of Najafgarh Drain in Delhi from its present capacity of 3000 cusecs to 8000 cusecs up to Kakraula and 10,000 cusecs from Kakraula to its outfall into the Yamuna.

(iv) Construction of a Supplementary Drain in Delhi for a capacity of 4000-5000 cusecs.

(v) Construction of a new diversion drain passing through Bawana Escape if technically and economically feasible.

(vi) Construction of ring bunds around villages and towns.

(vii) Strengthening of Dhansa bund and its connection to high ground in Haryana.

(viii) Construction of small tanks/bunds in the upper catchment for water as well as soil conservation.

(ix) Soil conservation and afforestation measures in the upper catchment.

(x) Remodelling of the drainage system in Haryana with coordinated and matching improvement of drainage system in Delhi.

(xi) Optimum utilisation of surface and ground water resources.

(xii) Flood plain regulation.

The major elements of the Master Plan are expected to be completed in a period of about 4 years.

The proposals were considered in a meeting taken by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation on 8-6-1978 in which the Chief Minister, Rajasthan, Irrigation Minister, Haryana, and Lt. Governor, Delhi, participated. In the meeting there

was broad agreement on the elements of the Master Plan and it was also agreed that the Plan should be implemented most expeditiously in a coordinated manner. It was also agreed that the State Governments/Union Territory would prepare the detailed project reports for individual works simultaneously with the preparation of preliminary project reports in Central Water Commission so that construction could be taken up immediately after the monsoon of 1978.

Haryana Government have already taken up construction of ring bunds for protection of some villages and also started construction of a drain for Mundela-Bupanla area. Preliminary works on the Masani Barrage have also been taken up.

Norms of Allotment of Government Accommodation to Ministers and High Officials

163. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) has Government evolved any norms in regard to the residential accommodation to be provided to Ministers, Secretaries to Government and other high officials;

(b) if so, details thereof and the present stage of implementation of the new scheme; and

(c) the utility to which the palatial bungalows (now being occupied by Ministers, Secretaries etc.) will be put when new residences are built for them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) It has been decided that in future construction, a Minister's bungalow will comprise about 3000 sq. ft. of plinth area for the main house. The revision of norms for the residences of Secretaries and

other high officials is under consideration.

(b) No scheme for construction of new houses for the Ministers etc. has so far been sanctioned.

(c) An integrated plan for redevelopment of the bungalow areas to the North and South of Rajpath is under preparation.

Residential Buildings in Delhi used for Non-residential Purposes

164. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of residential buildings in Delhi and New Delhi are being utilised for non-residential purpose in violation of the Master Plan;

(b) the type of commercial activity permitted in residential areas;

(c) whether recently a commercial building has come up No. 1, Rani Jhansi Road junction of Punchkuin Road earlier used as a Laboratory for blood test etc., an area marked for residential purposes in the Master Plan;

(d) the reasons for giving such a sanction by the Land and Development Officer in violation of the Master Plan; and

(e) whether it is proposed to relax the Master Plan for this area?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) Commercial activities to fulfil the felt needs of the neighbourhood are permitted within the residential areas which are developed in the form of community centre and shopping centre. In addition to this, Master Plan permits after special appeal the use in residential use zones for professional office or home occupations

when situated in the dwelling occupied by such persons.

(c) Yes, Sir, A 4-1/2 storeyed building with basement at No. 1, Rani Jhansi Road is nearing completion. The use of the building after completion is not known.

(d) As the party has not applied for approval of plans under the terms of lease, the question of giving sanction by the Land and Development Officer does not arise.

(e) There is at present no such proposal.

Creation of Jr. P.E.T. Posts in Delhi Schools

165. **SHRI NATHU SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government schools both boys and girls under the Directorate of Education, Delhi where N.F.C. Instructors have been carrying on the full work load of Jr. P.E.T. for the last three years continuously but still the posts of Jr. P.E.T. have not been created in the schools; and

(b) the number of the schools where the posts of Jr. P.E.T. exist during the last three years and N.F.C. instructor has been posted against the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Hotel Complex at Man Singh Road, New Delhi

166. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transaction between New Delhi Municipal Committee and Indian Hotels Limited, a Tata concern, on leasing out of N.D.M.C.'s Hotel complex at Man Singh Road was found unduly favourable to the Hotel Company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to invite fresh tenders for leasing out of the said complex annulling the old transaction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The matter is still under C.B.I. investigation.

(c) No. Sir. No such proposal is under consideration of N.D.M.C.

(d) Does not arise.

New Text Books for Students of Secondary Schools

167. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the instructions have been issued for writing new text books for students in Secondary Schools; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). The Text books are prescribed/recommended by the various affiliating Boards for their respective Member-Schools. Taking note of the recommendations of the Ishwarbhai Patel Committee on 10 year school curriculum and the Adiseshiah Committee, the Conference of Boards of Secondary Education held in February, 1978 recommended

that the Member-Boards should take up the development of Text Books on scientific lines, keeping in view the norms prepared by the NCERT.

Buffer Stock of Sugar

168. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to build a buffer stock of sugar;

(b) if so, the details and purpose thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). In view of the bumper sugar production this year and the large accumulation of sugar stocks the Government is considering the policy for the remaining portion of 1977-78 and the 1978-79 season. Building up of a buffer stock of sugar, is one of the measures whose need and feasibility are being examined.

D.D.A. Flats for Retired Personnels

169. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO:

SHRI CHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the consideration of houses has recently been framed for lower and middle income group employees of Government who are on the eve of retirement; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme and whether any period has been fixed to construct houses for the Middle Income Group and if so, the

criteria adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has no such scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

Education facilities to Poor People

170. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan prepared for reconstruction of the educational system on a priority basis has recommended that the facilities extended to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes be made available to the poor people as well;

(b) whether simultaneous efforts are being made to reduce poverty and inequality in society and to provide good education to all the people; and

(c) if so the amount of money annually being sanctioned for the poor sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Working groups set up to prepare programmes of action for the plan 1978-83, in the areas of adult education and universalisation of elementary education have recommended special efforts to promote these programmes among the weaker sections of our population.

(b) and (c). One of the main objectives of the Five Year Plan, 1978-83, is to raise the standard of the poorest sections of the population and to provide some of the basic needs, like education, to the people in these income groups. For this purpose, among other things, a revised minimum needs programme has been proposed in the draft five year plan with

an outlay of Rs. 4.180 crores. It would, however, be difficult to indicate, at this stage, the exact amount which would be available annually specifically for the benefit of the poor, because the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 is not yet finalised.

Irrigational facilities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

171. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware that the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands do not have any irrigational facilities;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to bringing agricultural lands under irrigation;

(c) whether Government received any investigation report on Kalpong river in North Andaman for construction of Dams for irrigational purposes; and

(d) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PATAP SINGH): (a) There are at present no irrigational facilities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from major and medium irrigation Schemes. Some irrigation facilities are, however, being provided in the Union Territory through minor irrigation works during the last 4 years. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been approved for minor irrigation works in the Union Territory for 1978-79.

(b) to (d). The Government of India, in the Department of Irrigation, have constituted a Central Team with representative of the Department of Agriculture, Central Electricity Authority and the Central Water Commission to visit the islands and

to frame guidelines for the preparation of a Master Plan for water supply, irrigation and power. The report of the Central Team is expected to be finalised shortly.

The Central Water Commission have investigated two schemes viz. Kalpong Stage I and Kalpong Stage II. The Project report on Kalpong Stage I has been finalised and it is under examination in the Central Water Commission and the Central Electricity Authority.

Rules for accepting invitations for participation in International Youth Conferences

172. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules for allowing Indian youth delegations to accept invitations and participate in International Youth Conferences by accepting foreign hospitality;

(b) whether Government are aware of any invitation to some Indian political organisations to send youth delegates to an International Conference in Cuba in July/August, 1978; and

(c) if so, what has been the mode of selection of such delegates and whether Government permission has been sought to accept foreign hospitality?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) This Ministry sponsors Indian youth delegations to International Conferences when such conferences are held under the aegis of the United Nations agencies, or Commonwealth Secretariat etc. and an official invitation is received by the Government or if such programmes are organised under the Cultural Exchange Agreement entered into with different countries.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Government were not approached regarding the procedure of selection or regarding acceptance of hospitality.

Seniority list of N.F.C. Instructors

173. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the tentative seniority list of N.F.C. Instructors taken over by the Delhi Administration on 1st November, 1972 as Jr. P.E.Ts., many Instructors had filed objections to their seniority in the list;

(b) whether these objections were removed in the final seniority list circulated by the Directorate of Education, Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the final seniority list the names of those N.F.C. Instructors also appear who had not been taken over by the Directorate of Education;

(d) how many Instructors have noted their particulars in the final seniority list; and

(e) the number of the schools where this seniority list has not been noted by the concerned instructors so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, only three Instructors had filed objections to the tentative seniority assigned to them.

(b) These objections were duly considered, before final seniority list was circulated.

(c) Yes, Sir. This was done inadvertently but they were not in position and do not affect the Seniority of Instructors.

(d)¹ and (e). The final seniority list was circulated to all the Schools of the Directorate of Education and the Heads of Schools were asked to get it noted by all concerned teachers. There has been no complaint about the seniority list having not been noted by the concerned Instructors.

Narmada Award

174. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the award/decision of the Tribunal on the Narmada waters issue is expected to be given during the current calendar year 1978;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether a member of the said Tribunal or any other official/expert has already reached and made known to Government a judgment regarding the height of the Navagaon Dam in Gujarat;

(d) if so, full facts thereof; and

(e) whether Government have taken any steps at expediting the Tribunal award on this long pending and vexed dispute, and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal expects to submit its report to the Government of India by August, 1978.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Tribunal is itself expediting its report which is now likely to be available by August, 1978.

Education Minister's visits to Foreign Countries

175. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether since becoming the Education Minister at the Centre he visited one or more foreign countries to this date;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) reasons for making such visits;

(d) results of the said visit;

(e) total expenditure in foreign exchanges and Indian currency incurred, country-wise;

(f) broad details of agreements arrived at as a result of the said personal visits of the Minister; and

(g) full details regarding names designations, etc. of persons who accompanied the Minister to the said visits and total expenses thereof, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The required details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2387/78.]

(f) While no formal agreements were arrived at during the visits of the Education Minister to these countries, a brief account of the discussions held by the Education Minister with the foreign dignitaries during the course of these visits has been given in column (6) of the attached Statement.

(g) Shri P. Sabanayagarm, Education Secretary and Shri P. K. Uma-shankar, Joint secretary accompanied the Education Minister to Switzerland only. Shri A. K. Basu, Special assistant to the Education Minister accompanied the Education Minister to Switzerland, Prague, German Democratic Republic, Poland, USSR, Bul-

garia and Czechoslovakia. Expenditure figures are given below:—

Name & Designation including countries visited	Indian currency	Foreign currency
	Rs.	Rs.
Shri P. Sabanayagam, Education Secretary (Switzerland)	16,502	8,510.26
Shri P. K. Umashankar, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Education, (Switzerland)	10,560	4,025.24
	25,938	4,140.00
Shri A. K. Basu, Special Assistant to Education Minister, (Switzerland, Prague, German Democratic Republic. Poland, USSR, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia)		

Ex-M.Ps. and Ex-Ministers in possession of Government Accommodation

176. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more former
Members of Parliament as also former
Members of the Council of Ministers
are still in possession of houses, etc.
allotted to them during their terms in
Delhi;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether Government have asked
the said persons to vacate their
accommodations; and if so, with what
results;

(d) whether the said occupants are
charged commercial/market rent for
their presently occupied residential
quarters; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR
BAKHT): (a) No former Member of
the Council of Ministers who is no
longer a member of Parliament, is
in occupation of a house allotted to
him during his term. Some former
Member of the Lok Sabha and the
Rajya Sabha have not yet vacated
the Government Accommodation.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the
details of Ex-M.Ps. who have not
vacated the Government accommoda-
tion is enclosed.

(d) Damages at Market rate are
charged from the Ex-M.Ps. for occu-
pation of Government accommodation
beyond the date of cancellation of al-
lotment.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

I.. Details of Houses which have not been vacated by the ex-M.Ps. (Lok Sabha).

Name of the ex-M.P.	Particulars of accommodation	Date on which eviction orders passed.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. S/Shri S. M. Banerjee	Flat No. 113, North Avenue	20-6-77	Shri S. M. Banerjee was allowed time to vacate by 31-3-78. His further request for retention beyond 15-7-78 has been rejected.
2. S/Shri V. Shankar Giri	Suite No. 3, Western Court	6-6-77	Shri Giri has been granted stay order by the Supreme Court and the case is sub-judice.
3. S/Shri Jambuwant Dhote	18, Gurdwara Rakabgunj Road	14-6-77	The bungalow has been passed on by Shri Dhote to Shri M. Raje Visheshi Rao, sitting M.P. without formal allotment to the latter, physical eviction has been stayed by the House Committee, Lok Sabha as allotment of another house to Shri Rao is under consideration.
4. S/Shri Tulmohan Ram	34, Gurdwara Rakabgunj Rd.	15-4-77	This house has been passed on by Shri Tulmohan Ram to Sh. Shiv Sampati Ram, sitting M.P., without formal allotment to the latter. Shri Sampati Ram has been allotted alternative accommodation by the House Committee but the Member has not vacated 34, Gurdwara Rakabgunj Road so far despite written request to him.
5. S/Shri Kartik Oran	15, Canning Lane	13-6-77	This house has been passed on by Shri Oran to Shri Somji Bhai Damor, a sitting M.P., without formal allotment to the latter. The House Committee has not agreed to the regularisation of the house in the name of Shri Damor. Alternative accommodation has been allotted to him by the House Committee but the Member has not vacated 15, Canning Lane. The case is now ripe for carrying out physical eviction.

II. Names of the Ex-M. P.s. of Rajya Sabha who have not vacated the Government accommodation

Sl. No.	Name of the Ex-M.P.	Particulars of accommodation	Date of retirement	Date of cancellation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sh. Mahavir Tyagi	Bungalow No. 16 Dr. R. P. Road.	2-4-76	2-5-76	He was allowed retention of the accommodation upto 1-11-77 by the Cabinet Committee on accommodation on payment of rent under FR. 45-B plus departmental charges. His case is now to be reviewed by the CCA with other cases of non-entitled persons.
2.	Sh. Kasim, Ali Abid	Bungalow No. 21 Ferozeshah Rd. Sr. Qr. No. 47, Ferozeshah Rd. Garage No. 68, Ferozeshah Road, Garage No. 12, South Avenue.	9-4-78	9-5-78	The House Committee Rajya Sabha has allowed him to retain the accommodation upto 31-7-78.
3.	Shri D. P. Singh	Bungalow No. 28, Canning Lane.	9-4-78	9-5-78	The House Committee Rajya Sabha has allowed him to retain the accommodation upto 9-7-1978
4.	Shri Ranbir Singh	12, Pt. Pant Marg.	9-4-78	9-5-78	Do.
5.	Smt. Vidya Wati Chaturvedi	Bungalow No. 89, Shahjahan Road.	9-4-78	9-5-78	Do.
6.	Shri N. K. Bhatt	Bungalow No. 8, Ferozeshah Road, Sr. Qr. No. 11, Electric Lane, Sr. Qr. No. 38 Ferozeshah Road, Garage No. 61, Ferozeshah Road,	9-4-78	9-5-78	Do.
7.	Dr. M. R. Vyas	Bungalow No. 32, Dr. R. P. Road.	2-4-78	2-5-78	The House Committees Rajya Sabha has allowed him to retain the accommodation upto 31-7-78.
8.	Shri Bhupinder Singh	Flat No. 79-81, North Avenue, Sr. Qr. No. 114, North Avenue, Garage No. N-34, North Avenue.	9-4-78	9-5-78	Do.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9.	Shri J. L. Berwa	Flat No. 34, North Avenue, Sr. Qr. No. 27, North Avenue, Garage No. N-36, North Avenue.	9-4-78	9-5-78	The House Committee Rajya Sabha has allowed him to re- tain the accommo- dation upto 31-7-78.
10.	Shri Habib Tanvir	Flat No. 95, South Avenue, Sr. Qr. No. 68, South Avenue, Garage No. 25, South Avenue.	2-4-78	2-5-78	Do.
11.	Shri Abu Abraham	Flat No. 113, South Avenue, Sr. Qr. No. 152, South Avenue.	2-4-78	2-5-78	Do.
12.	Smt. Jahanara Jaipal Singh	6, Ashoka Road.	9-4-78	9-5-78	Her request for re- tention of the house for a further period has been rejected.
13.	Shri S. L. Gupta	Flat No. 6, North Avenue.	9-4-78	9-5-78	The Rajya Sabha has issued notice to him to vacate Govt. accommodation within 15 days.
14.	Shri T. V. Chandrase- khappa.	Flat No. 24, South Avenue.	9-4-78	9-5-78	Do.
15.	Shri A. K. Refaye	Suite No. 4, Western Court, Sr. Qr. No. 43, Western Court.	2-4-78	2-5-78	Do.
16.	Shri M. S. Oberoi	19, Gurdwara Rakabgunj Road.	2-4-78	2-5-78	Do.

Buffer stocks of foodgrains and its damage

177. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the buffer stocks of foodgrains
in the country during the current
calendar year 1978;

(b) whether the said stocks are re-
plenished and if so, when and how;

(c) the extent of damage, if any, to
the said stocks during the first six
months of 1978; and

(d) causes of such damage and the
corrective/remedial steps being taken
to minimise/eliminate such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH): (a) The total
stocks of foodgrains (buffer and
operational with the public agencies
as on 1st June, 1978 are estimated to
be of the order of 18.2 million ton-
nes, out of which Food Corporation
of India was holding about 13.7 mil-
lion tonnes.

(b) Yes, by internal procurement
as well as imports. The heavy im-

ports of foodgrains during the year 1974—76 coupled with record procurement during the last three years has resulted in the building up of comfortable stocks of foodgrains in the country.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Damage to the stocks is mainly due to:

(i) deterioration due to long storage;

(ii) driage;

(iii) spillage etc. during handling and transport;

(iv) losses due to rodents/birds; and

(v) theft, pilferage, shortage etc.

The stocks of foodgrains were built up rapidly within the last three years, and the expansion of covered storage capacity did not keep pace with the increasing stocks. Accordingly, it became necessary to store certain quantities of foodgrains in CAP Cover And Plinth storage. Adequate arrangements are, however, made to minimise the loss by adopting suitable measures such as provision for rat-proof and damp-proof plinths, use of proper dunnage and covering of stocks with specially fabricated polythene covers.

Seminar on Rural Development

178. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether a National Seminar on Rural Development was recently held in New Delhi (May, 1978) which was addressed by the Prime Minister;

(b) the organiser of the Seminar;

(c) the main conclusions of the Seminars; and

(d) follow-up actions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. It was actually held in April, 1978.

(b) People's Action for Development (India)—a registered Society under Department of Agriculture, in collaboration with Action for Food Production (AFPRO), New Delhi—a voluntary organisation.

(c) and (d). The main conclusions of the Seminar are given in the Statement. These are being examined by PADI in consultation with Government of India.

Statement

Main conclusions of the National Seminar on Rural Development held in Delhi in April, 1978.

I. Organising the Rural Poor

1. There is an imperative need to have the weakest sections of the Rural Community organised, and every help provided to strengthen them.

2. The process of organising the rural poor through education and training should be such that they themselves take the initiative and build their organisations and shoulder the consequential responsibilities. Voluntary organisations should play their due part in this process.

3. One of the best methods of organising the rural poor was to bring them around a common activity, cause or interest. The activity may be irrigation, fishing, sheep-breeding etc.

II. Resources, finance and credit.

1. While appreciating the various constraints facing Banks in providing credit facilities to the weakest, the Seminar recommended that each commercial bank should take up intensive activity for the rural weakest in its lead district and should set a target of coverage of a minimum share of activities in that area. The banks must carry out extensive publicity campaigns in their respective areas for the benefit of the weakest sections.

The chief aim should be to provide such sections with means of production and working capital on reasonable terms speedily and at the lowest cost to the borrower. Loans on group guarantee basis should be encouraged. The bank should reorient their staffing policy for rural branches, giving preference to locally recruited field assistants for rural lending programmes. The present cumbersome and time-consuming procedures for processing and sanction of loans should be simplified, and a regular watch kept on the time taken for sanction of loans.

2. The Seminar felt that voluntary organisations should provide a series of supporting services to Banks to enable them to give loans to the weakest, especially in the identification of the rural weakest, preparation of schemes and for organising procurement of raw material and extending marketing support.

III. Programme formulation and implementation with assistance of technical experts and appropriate technology:

1. The areas of development and priorities should be identified well in advance, so as to enable voluntary organisations to plan their programmes of work effectively.

2. The problems of each area should be clearly identified and should be related with the availability and utilization of the resources of men, money and material in the selected areas. Such identification of problems should be done in consultation with the local communities who should be involved in the process of programme formulation right from the beginning.

3. Technical support required for programmes formulation may be obtained from the departments, voluntary agencies, groups, individuals, business community, technologists, social scientists, etc.

4. Suitable technologies need to be identified, and this should be the concern of various experts and agencies

engaged in such an activity. Considerable experience about suitable technologies is available, whether with individuals or in technical institutions and Agricultural Universities, and this should be properly collated and publicized. There should be an in-built evaluation of the programme, so that effective and timely action should be taken to improve the implementation.

IV. Coordination with Local Administration:

There should be perfect understanding and coordination at all levels between the officials of Government agencies responsible for development work in the field and their counterparts from voluntary organisations. For this, an effective line of communication should be maintained through exchange of information and participation of the voluntary agencies in development planning at the grass roots.

Translation of Indian Books into Russian Language

179. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian books have been translated into Russian and other Soviet languages;

(b) if so, the name of the books and the royalty received on them and also the names of the persons or institutions which received the royalties in the years since 1971; and

(c) who selects the books for these translations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Foreign publishers desirous of securing translation rights from Indian copyright owners directly get in touch with them and settle the terms. Government do not, therefore,

have any information regarding the goods translated into Russian and other Soviet Languages, royalties received or the names of the persons or institutions who received the royalties.

Percentage of Agricultural Fallow and Forest land

180. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether area under forest is declining fast in the country;

(b) whether keeping in view this position in the country, it is necessary to increase the percentage of forest land; and

(c) if so, the percentage of agricultural land, fallow land and forest land at present and how much it should be?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the reports of the State Forest Departments about 4.1 million hectares of forest land have been deforested during the period 1951-52 to 1975-76 for various purposes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to latest information on land use statistics the percentage of agricultural land, fallow land and forest land to total geographical area in the country works out at under:—

Particulars	Percentage to Total geographical area*
1. Agriculture (Cultivated land)	46.93
2. Fallow land	6.19
3. Forest land*	22.79

*Based on Indian Forest Statistics returns furnished by the State Forest Departments.

As far as percentage of forest land is concerned, it should be 33 1/3 per cent of the total geographical area as laid down in the National Forest Policy, 1952.

देहरादून स्थित वन अनुसंधान संस्थान में प्रशिक्षण के लिए डिग्रियां दिया जाना

181. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देहरादून स्थित वन अनुसंधान संस्थान एक महत्वपूर्ण अनुसंधान केन्द्र है और क्या यहां विभिन्न राज्यों के तथा अन्य लोगों को वन विज्ञान का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या इस संस्थान में प्रशिक्षण का स्तर इतना ऊंचा है कि वहां से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त व्यक्ति किसी भी विदेशी संस्थान में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त लोगों में अधिक कुशल होते हैं ।

(ग) क्या इस संस्थान में प्रशिक्षण पाने अथवा अध्ययन करने के बाद डिप्लोमा ही वितरित किये जाते हैं जबकि वे किसी भी डिग्रीधारी से वहीं अधिक कुशल होते हैं ;

(घ) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने सिफारिश की है कि देहरादून स्थित वन अनुसंधान संस्थान में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वालों को डिग्रियां प्रदान करना न्यायसंगत तथा उचित होगा ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त संस्थान द्वारा डिग्रियां प्रदान करने के मार्ग में क्या बाधाएं हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई विभाग में राज्यमंत्री
(जी मानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) वन अनुसंधान संस्थान एवं महाविद्यालय वानिकी कामियों के विभिन्न स्तरों के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों को चलाता है :—

1. देहरादून स्थित भारतीय वन महाविद्यालय में भारतीय वन सेवा के अधिकारियों के लिए ;
2. बरनीहाट स्थित राज्य वन सेवा महाविद्यालय में राज्य वन सेवा के अधिकारियों के लिए ; तथा
3. देहरादून, कोयम्बटूर, कुरसीयांग तथा चन्द्रपुर स्थित वन रेंजर्स महाविद्यालयों में वन रेंजर्स के लिए ।

इन संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण का स्तर उच्च होता है । चूँकि यह प्रशिक्षण भारतीय फॉरेस्टरों द्वारा भारतीय वन की परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत दिया जाता है, अतः विदेशों में प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की तुलना में यहाँ प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति हमारे वनों तथा विश्व के अन्य भागों में इस प्रकार के वनों के प्रबन्ध के मामलों में अधिक उपयोगी होते हैं ।

(ग) भारतीय वन सेवा के अधिकारियों तथा राज्य वन सेवा के अधिकारियों को डिप्लोमा दिया जाता है । वन रेंजर्स को प्रमाणपत्र दिया जाता है । डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर होता है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Pollution of Yamuna at Delhi

182. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report in the 'Hindustan Times' of 11th June, 1978 in which it is stated that two hundred million litres of raw sewage and twenty million litres of industrial waste pollute the Yamuna at Delhi everyday;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to prevent the pollution of Yamuna river?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As against 250 mgd. of water being supplied in Delhi everyday, 118 mgd. of sewage is treated and the rest of the sewage is discharged into river Yamuna. The estimated discharge of industrial waste in Yamuna in Delhi is 6 mgd.

(c) The Central Board for the prevention and Control of water pollution has initiated steps under the "Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974" to ensure that all the industries take prior consent of the Board before discharge of their effluents into the water course. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has also initiated necessary measures to check the flow of untreated sewage into the river.

Enforcement of Total Prohibition

183. SHRI DURGA CHAND:
SHRI CHHITUBHAJ GAMET:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement re-

ported to have been made by Shri Dharma Vira, Police Commission Chairman, and published in the "Hindustan Times" of 11th June, 1978 in which it is stated "the attempts made by the Central Government to enforce total prohibition in the country will open the flood gates of corruption and crime";

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the progress made so far in each state regarding enforcement of total prohibition?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government does not agree with the views of Shri Dharma Vira which were expressed in his personal capacity.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2388/78].

Agricultural University Review Committee

184. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Universities Review Committee which was appointed in January, 1977 has submitted its report;

(b) whether the Committee has recommended that the existing agricultural complex attached to Himachal Pradesh University should be set up as separate Agricultural University; and

(c) if so, the action Central Government has taken or propose to take to implement the recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Report was submitted on the 7th June, 1978.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation had agreed to the proposal received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh in February 1978 for the setting up of a separate University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology in that State. The ICAR had also agreed to support the proposal and had recommended and forwarded it to the University Grants Commission which has now approved this proposal in principle.

Target and procurement of Wheat

185. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total procurement of wheat in each state this year against the target fixed for each state;

(b) the present stock position of wheat in the godowns;

(c) the amount paid by the Food Corporation of India for procurement of wheat in each state this year;

(d) the amount paid by the Corporation in each state for handling charges and what is the rate of Commission paid on this account;

(e) the quantity of wheat procured this year which is lying in open in each state; and

(f) what arrangements have been made by the Central Government for safe storage of procured wheat stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Central Government have not fixed any all-India or State-wise target for procurement of wheat in the current marketing season of 1978-79. State-wise procurement of wheat as on 13th July, 1978 is given in Statement I.

(b) As on 1st June, 1978 upto which information is available the stock position of wheat with FCI and other public agencies was of the order of 11.48 million tonnes.

(c) Payment is made by FCI to the States only in respect of quantities surrendered to the Central Pool. As the deliveries to the Central Pool are still in progress, it will be possible to indicate the total amount paid by FCI to each State only after the deliveries are completed and payments made.

Punjab	Rs. 10.50 per quintal	} Exclusive of gunny charges
Haryana	Rs. 10.50 per quintal	
U. P.	Rs. 12.00 per quintal	

Procurement incidentals do not include any element of commission for the State Governments.

(e) About 3.6 million tonnes of wheat is at present under CAP (Cover and Plinth) storage with the FCI and the State-wise break-up is indicated in statement-II. This includes the quantities procured this year as well as the stocks of previous years.

(f) The following steps have been taken for the safe storage of procured wheat stocks:—

(i) pre-monsoon inspection of godowns is carried out and repairs undertaken to prevent damage by rain;

(ii) modern scientific pest control measures are undertaken to prevent damage by insects, rodents and birds;

(iii) stocks are stored on wooden crates and covered with specially fabricated water-proof polythene covers;

(iv) a dome is formed at the top of the stack with the help of bags

(d) For quantities surrendered to the Central Pool the FCI pay procurement incidentals in addition to the procurement price for the respective grades. Procurement incidentals payable for the current Rabi season 1978-79 to each of the States contributing to the Central Pool have not yet been finalised. However, procurement incidentals are being allowed at the following rates on a provisional basis to the States shown below:

to ensure that there is no stagnation of rain water at the top of the stacks;

(v) nylon ropes have been provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to secure the cover properly from being blown away by storms;

(vi) mono-filament nets and cover-tops have also been provided in major CAP complexes for additional protection to grains from vagaries of weather;

(vii) periodical replacement of polythene covers is also done;

(viii) aeration of the stocks during clear weather is meticulously done to maintain the health of the grains; and

(ix) qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection and proper upkeep of the stocks.

Statement I

State	Procurement of Wheat (as on 13-7 1978)
	(in thousand tonnes)
Assam	0.4
Bihar	28.5
Gujarat	
Haryana	929.9
Himachal Pradesh	1.0
Jammu & Kashmir	12.2
Madhya Pradesh	19.4
Maharashtra	..
Manipur	Neg.
Punjab	3163.5
Rajasthan	76.4
Uttar Pradesh	1148.3
West Bengal	15.8
U.T. Chandigarh	0.7
U.T. Delhi	18.0
TOTAL	5414.1

Statement II

State	Wheat Stocks under CAP Storage
	(in '000 tonnes)
Andhra Pradesh	126.77
Bihar	130.00
Gujarat	201.40
Haryana	33.00
Jammu & Kashmir	3.15
Karnataka	179.18
Madhya Pradesh	435.42
Maharashtra	693.20

State	Wheat Stocks under CAP Storage
	(in '000 tonnes)
Orissa	0.32
Punjab	163.97
Rajasthan	600.00
Tamil Nadu	296.00
Uttar Pradesh	351.47
West Bengal	394.20
Delhi	29.85
TOTAL	3637.93

Losses in C.P.W.D.

186. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Test Audit Report by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, purchases worth more than Rs. 22 lakhs of steel wire fabrics were found unused and rusting in open store yards of the CPWD;

(b) whether the purchases were done after assessing the requirement of various divisions of CPWD;

(c) if so, the date and quantity of the orders and quantity utilised during 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(d) whether Government have taken any action and fixed responsibility for the lapses and losses on the purchase of steel wire fabrics by the CPWD?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A para on this subject has been included in the Advance Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77.

(b) Normally the requirements are assessed according to the future works programme. The quantity was broadly assessed on the basis of demands being received from various Circles and Divisions.

(c) An indent for procurement of 1000 M.T. was placed on the DGS&D by the CPWD in October, 1971. The DGS&D placed the orders on the firm in February 1973. Receipts and issue are as under:

Period	Quantity received	Quantity issued
	(in M.T.)	
1973-74	620.394	..
1974-75	272.360	5.395
1975-76	..	5.475
1976-77	..	20.347
1977-78	..	332.024
4/78 to 6/78	..	65.000
TOTAL	892.754	428.241

(d) The decision for procurement of steel wire fabrics was taken by the CPWD on account of acute scarcity of steel and especially of smaller sizes. In August, 1973, Government imposed a ban during the financial year 1973-74 on all expenditure on construction of non-functional buildings which had yet to be taken up or which had not yet proceeded beyond the plinth level and this ban was extended for the financial years 1974-75 and 1975-76. The ban was withdrawn from 5th January, 1976. In view of this the workload of the Department got reduced and therefore the material could not be utilised earlier. With increase in the volume of work, it is expected that the entire material would be utilised by 31st March 1979. Since the material could not be utilised earlier due to imposition of the

ban, no action for fixing responsibility has been taken

Kushan Sculptures

187. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kushan sculptures in the museums at Mathura, Lucknow and Bharatpur made of sand-stone are in danger of disintegrating;

(b) whether the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property at Delhi has received urgent demands from the above museums to save these historical sculptures; and

(c) when Government propose to undertake the conservation work to save the above sculptures?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Some of the sculptures at Mathura and Bharatpur are fragile and are slowly disintegrating. The sand-stone sculptures in the Lucknow Museum are comparatively strong and there is no danger to them.

(b) The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property has received requests from the Government Museum, Mathura and from the Department of Archaeology and Museum, Jaipur, for the conservation of these sculptures. The Laboratory has studied the sculpture at Lucknow on its own.

(c) The Laboratory has completed the study of the causes of the decay of this type of sculptures and has started the preservation treatment for the sculptures in Mathura Museum. Study of problems of Bharatpur Museum Sculptures is in hand.

Scheme for Linking Rivers of Himalayas with Rivers in South

188. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. K. L. Rao, renowned Hydraulic Engineer, has advocated a scheme for linking the glacier Rivers of Himalayas with the Rivers Godavari, Narmada, Krishna and Cauvery in the South;

(b) whether the Dastoor Plan has been considered by Government and if so, the reaction of Government thereon;

(c) whether Government have assured the total water resources and the use of the same for irrigation, drinking water and eradication of draught areas; and

(d) whether Government have any scheme under consideration on the above subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Dastoor Plan is under consideration of the Government of India at present. Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are planned and implemented by the State Governments themselves. It has, however, been emphasised on the State Governments to give priority to the taking up of new schemes in drought prone areas.

(d) A separate unit under a Chief Engineer has been set up in the Central Water Commission to study in depth, the position of surpluses and shortages in various regions, basins/sub-basins vis-a-vis the possibilities for economic inter-basin and inter-regional transfer of water taking into consideration the minimum needs of drought prone areas.

Minor Irrigation Schemes

189. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has advised the Government in framing the 6th Five Year Plan to give priority to command area and not to the cost structure as determined criteria for minor irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the formula worked out by Government with regard to the command area and the cost structure of medium and minor irrigation projects in the country;

(c) whether according to the new definition and formula how much hectares of irrigated land would be available in 6th Five Year Plan; and

(d) what is the plan for disbursing the allocation of 4,900 crores for minor irrigation scheme, statewide, and how much of the above would be allocated to Madhya Pradesh for minor and medium irrigation schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Minor Irrigation hitherto included schemes costing less than Rs. 25 lakhs in the plains and Rs. 30 lakhs in the hilly areas. This financial criterion has since been changed. Planning Commission have intimated the State Governments in January, 1978 that irrigation projects having Culturable Command Area (CCA) upto 2000 ha. may be classified as minor irrigation schemes. The revised classification is applicable with effect from 1978-79 Annual Plan. Irrigation projects with CCA upto 10,000 ha. other than minor irrigation schemes, are classified as medium irrigation schemes.

(c) An additional irrigation potential of 9 million ha. from minor irrigation schemes and 1.48 million ha. from medium irrigation schemes is pro-

posed to be created during the 6th Plan.

(d) Statewise break-up of allocation for minor irrigation is yet to be worked out in consultation with the State Governments and the Planning Commission.

बाण सागर परियोजना के निर्माण में प्रगति

190. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा सम्भाग में 14 मई, 1978 को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा बाण सागर परियोजना का जो शिलान्यास किया गया था उसके निर्माण कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और निर्माण कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान इस परियोजना पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या बाण सागर बांध का निर्माण-सिंचाई में विद्युत्-गृह का निर्माण और नहरों का निर्माण कार्य वर्ष 1978-79 में एक साथ ही प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा, ताकि प्रधान मंत्री की घोषणा के अनुसार समूची योजना का कार्य 6 वर्षों में पूरा हो सके; और

(घ) बांध के निर्माण के फलस्वरूप जो गांव जलमग्न होंगे, उनके निवासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए क्या प्रवन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) इस समय इस परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है। आशा है कि यह कार्य 6-8 वर्ष की अवधि में पूरा हो जाएगा।

(ख) पहले इस परियोजना के लिए 1978-79 में 278 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव था। लेकिन, अब इस वर्ष 600.00 लाख रुपया व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) इस परियोजना के लिए मुख्य इंजीनियर की नियुक्ति कर दी गई है। वह इसके निर्माण का विस्तृत कार्यक्रम तैयार कर रहे हैं जो परियोजना की कार्यकारिणी समिति के समक्ष उसकी आगामी बैठक में विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी प्रयत्न किए जाएंगे कि बाण सागर बांध का निर्माण 6 वर्षों में और समूची परियोजना 6-8 वर्षों तक की अवधि में पूरी हो जाए।

(घ) प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को मुआवजा देने और उनके पुनर्वास के मानदण्डों का अंतिम रूप देने के लिए बाण सागर नियंत्रण बोर्ड की कार्यकारिणी समिति की एक उप-समिति नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव है।

शाहदरा, दिल्ली में सड़क को चौड़ा करना

191. श्री गोविन्द मुण्डा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रह्मपुरी, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-32, के यमुनापर क्षेत्रों में ब्रह्मपुरी मुख्य सड़क को चौड़ा करने के बारे में मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम का वर्णन क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वर्षा के पानी के रुक जाने के कारण इस सड़क को क्षति होती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त सड़क को ऊंचा और चौड़ा करने के लिए मंत्रालय ने कितनी

अवधि निर्धारित की है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बस्त) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

दिल्ली में यमुना पार क्षेत्र का विकास

192. श्री गोविन्द मुण्डा :

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यमुनापार कालोनियों में नागरिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में 8 मई, 1978 के अनुराकित प्रश्न संख्या 9481. के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के तत्कालीन उपाध्यक्ष के आदेशानुसार यमुनापार क्षेत्र गीतमपुरी, शाहदरा, दिल्ली के विकास का कार्य शुरू हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या गीतमपुरी एक अनधिकृत कालोनी है और क्या सड़कों, गलियों और नालियों के निर्माण के लिए कोई राशि नियत की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस प्रयोजन के लिए धन-राशि कब तक आवंटित की जाएगी; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण अथवा दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा अनधिकृत कालोनियों का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बस्त) : (क) और (ख) : यह कालोनी जो अनधिकृत कालोनियों में से एक है, दिल्ली नगर

निगम के विकास क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आती है जिसने दिल्ली का अनधिकृत कालोनियों में आधारभूत सुविधाएं मुहैया करने के लिए 1978-79 के लिए 50 लाख रुपये का राशि की व्यवस्था की है। निवासियों की आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान में रखते हुए कालोनी में भी विकास कार्यों के लिए आवश्यक निधियों का आवंटन किया जाएगा।
(ग) जी, हाँ।

Demands of FCI Employees

193. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation regarding demands by the employees of the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the main demands and action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir the Food Corporation of India Employees Union had submitted a charter of demands on 20-3-1978 enlisting various demands therein. Their main demands related to reinstatement of employees terminated during emergency, review of service conditions, payment of bonus and restoration of trade union rights etc.

So far as the demand relating to restoration of trade unions rights is concerned, the Labour Ministry have already started the process of verification of membership which is necessary for according *de jure* recognition. Meanwhile, the Management is already having *de facto* dealing with the union on an informal basis. The services of about 75 employees were terminated during the emergency. On review of these cases, the Corporation offered fresh appointment to 19 out of these persons. The remaining cases are also under review by the management of the FCI.

केसरी दाल की बिक्री

194. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केसरी
(लंबांडी) दाल पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के
कारण इसके उत्पादन में कमी हुई है और जो
भी उत्पादन होता है वह चोरी से बेचा जाता
है;

(ख) क्या प्रोसेस करके केसरी
(लंबांडी) दाल का उपयोग किया जा सकता
है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इसे प्रोसेस करके
और इसके बिजलीन बीज का विकास करके
इस दाल को बेचने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय
किया है; और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या
प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) क्या इस बारे में मंत्रालय को कोई
मांग की गई है और यदि हां, तो यह कब की
गई थी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) गत कुछ
वर्षों से केसरी दाल का क्षेत्रफल तथा उत्पादन
प्रायः स्थिर हैं ।

(ख) जी हां । केसरी दाल आवश्यक
परिष्कारण के बाद उपभोग के उपयोग में
लाई जा सकती है ।

(ग) जी नहीं । पूसा-24 जैसी कम
न्यूरोटोक्सिकन की मूलतत्वा वाली केसरी
दाल की किस्में विकसित की गई हैं और ये
राज्यों में शुरू की गई हैं ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Narmada Tribunal Award

195. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that
the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal
was to complete its work in a year i.e.
by June, 1978 as explained in the
Minister's letter dated 24th June, 1977;

(b) if so, when the Narmada Tri-
bunal Award is now expected;

(c) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to a reported state-
ment by one of the Tribunal experts,
Dr. Ambika Sinha that "only one-
third of the water available from the
river would be allotted to Gujarat
and that the border area of Kutch
would not benefit at all from the
Narmada Waters";

(d) whether the Gujarat Govern-
ment has lodged a strong protest
against the said statement;

(e) whether the reported statement
by a Tribunal expert Dr. Sinha, an
Agronomist, would not vitiate the
decision of the Tribunal; and

(f) in view of the issue being sensi-
tive, whether Government propose to
make a statement clarifying the posi-
tion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP
SINGH): (a) According to the indica-
tions available in June, 1977, the
Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal was
expected to complete its work in a
year or thereabout.

(b) The Tribunal now expects to
submit its report to the Government
of India by August 1978.

(c) to (f). Press Reports about the
statement reported to have been made
by Dr. Ambika Singh have come to the
notice of Government of India, Dr.
Ambika Singh is one of the Assessors

appointed by the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal to advise the Tribunal in its proceedings. The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal has intimated that Dr. Ambika Singh was directed by the Tribunal to make an investigation and submit a report on the estimate of reasonable water requirements of the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh from a scientific point of view after taking into account the various relevant factors. Dr. Ambika Singh submitted his report in October, 1977 which was circulated by the Tribunal to all the party-States namely Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. All the party-States have submitted to the Tribunal their written comments on the report of Dr. Ambika Singh. The Tribunal has further intimated that it would give due consideration to the comments of the party-States while examining the report of Dr. Ambika Singh. The Government do not propose to make any statement in this regard.

Stepping up of Gujarat State outlay on Irrigation

196. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that irrigation facilities in Gujarat are totally inadequate and when all the on going schemes are completed only 2.64 million hectare out of 10.56 million hectares of gross area under cultivation can ultimately be brought under irrigation;

(b) in view of (a) above and in view of meeting Gujarat foodgrain deficits whether Government consider necessary to step up the State outlay on irrigation during the current year; and

(c) if so, figures of outlay proposed to be stepped up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Just over 19 per cent of the total cropped area in the State of Gujarat has been provided with irrigation facilities as compared to the national average of about 29 per cent. As per the present assessment, about 4 million hectares can be ultimately brought under irrigation in Gujarat from major, medium and minor irrigation schemes.

(b) and (c). Irrigation is a State subject and high priority has been given to the development of irrigation facilities by Gujarat Government from Plan to Plan by stepping up the outlays and taking up a number of projects for execution. The outlays during the current year have been stepped up to Rs. 78.25 crores for major and medium irrigation programme as against Rs. 70.13 crores in 1977-78. An advance Plan assistance of Rs. 11.86 crores was also provided by the Centre to the State during 1977-78.

Production of Vegetables

197. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up projects for additional production of vegetables for the purpose of exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointments in Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum

198. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of appointments were made in Central

Tuber Crops Research Institute (ICAR) Trivandrum after the present Director took charge;

(b) if so, the number of appointment made and the representations given to SC/ST and Muslims minority; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a large majority of appointments are from same community as that of the Director?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The number of appointments made at the Central Tuber Crops Research Institute Trivandrum after the present Director took over charge is 41 comprising the following communities:—

Scheduled Caste	9
Scheduled Tribe	3
Muslim	1
Other communities	28

(c) No, Sir.

Central Financial Assistance to Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority

199. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of the financial assistance given to Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority for 1977-78;

(b) Project-wise assistance given during the same period;

(c) whether the Centre propose to allocate more money for the CMDA projects; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Details of Central financial assistance project-wise for 1977-78 are given in the Statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

(All Rupees in Lakhs)

Programme	1977-78		Grant
	Loan under I.U.D.P.*		
1. Allocated Recovery-cum-development programme consisting of Water Supply, Sewerage & Drainage, Garbage Disposal, Environmental Hygiene, Traffic and Transportation, Housing and Area Development, Bustee Improvement, Municipal and Anchal Development Sectors.	1050.00		Item wise detail is not available as the Central assistance is given for CMDA programme as a whole.
2. Development of Displaced persons colonies within and out-side Calcutta Metropolitan District.		83.75	
3. Dutch (Netherlands) aided programme relating to:—			
(i) construction of two additional Hospitals in Calcutta		25.57	
(ii) Removal of city kept Khatahs (Cattles) in Calcutta and Howrah.		50.00	
TOTAL	1050.00	159.32	

(*Integrated Urban Development Programme)

Cauvery-Krishna-Godavari river Link

200. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government concerned are moving for action to effect Cauvery-Krishna-Godavari Link as a preparatory step for Ganges-Cauvery link; and

(b) the broad details of the proposal and the time limit by which the scheme will be taken up for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no information here about any such proposal.

12 hrs.

RE : QUERY UNDER RULE 199

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I had sought your permission to make a submission at this stage and I was informed that I have your permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen has taken my permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to be enlightened. I am not aware what submission Mr. Stephen is going to make. I submit he has not brought a no-confidence motion or an adjournment motion nor is it a privilege motion. I would like to be enlightened. Let Mr. Stephen sit down. I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed him to make a submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You allow me to make a submission. You cannot violate the rules.

My point of order is under Direction 2 of yours. First of all I would like to be enlightened. The House was not under your control, everything was inaudible. I am not aware whether he is tabling a No Confidence Motion or Adjournment Motion or it is Privilege issue. I take it that none of these things has been brought by him.

I have an adjournment motion. I would like to make a submission -- although the Shah Commission has given a report, yet Government has failed to bring Mrs. Gandhi to book.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly hear me.

Direction 2 provides—'Unless the Speaker otherwise directs'. I have permitted the Leader of the Opposition to make a query under Rule 199.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You are duty bound to inform the House, when you are superseding Direction No. 2. You are one of us. You are first among equals in the House. You are no more than that. It is not a relation of master and servant employer and employee. If you want to supersede your Direction—which is Direction No. 2, you have to take the House into Confidence and tell the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly do not carry coal to Newcastle. There are many Newcastles here.

I would like to know what is your decision about my adjournment motion—that this Government have failed to bring Mrs. Gandhi to book. My notice reads—Government's failure to bring to book Mrs. Gandhi, her son and her accomplices who are involved in....

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my decision.

You have been informed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Unprecedented criminal activities and also for subverting Constitution and misusing authority.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

I have refused permission for that adjournment motion. You have been informed about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I went and saw you in your chamber.

I went out with the impression that you will allow me to make a mention of this.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, I have informed you. Do not form your impression—I have informed you in writing that the adjournment motion has been disallowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why are you also anxious to forget and forgive Mrs. Gandhi, I do not understand?

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My point is that as per the Shah Commission Report she has committed unprecedented criminal activities and also subverted the Constitution and misused authority.

MR. SPEAKER: You must co-operate with this House, otherwise everybody can claim...

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): He must be named for making a defamatory statement.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing unparliamentary.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): (Interruptions) Otherwise we will also say something.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, kindly obey orders.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you enforce emergency as Mrs. Gandhi did in this House then we can....

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it. I would not allow anything further. Do not record any more.

SHRI M. SATYANARYAN RAO (Karimnagar): He has spoken without your permission.

Whatever he spoke should be expunged.

(Interruptions)

Otherwise there will be no limit at all.

MR. SPEAKER: I can enforce it. That will be enforceable in the case of everybody.

There will be lot of difficulties for you also, unless the Speaker overrules.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions). As a Member, I am entitled to know, under what rule he has stood up. You have been pleased to say, rule 199. Rule 199 says that a Member who has resigned the office of Minister may make a personal statement. He has no *locus standi* under Rule 199. I want to know under which rule he is standing up. I want to know under which rule you have permitted him.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no substance in your point of order. This question has been considered three times earlier and all the time the Speaker had allowed them to make a query,—of course—within the limits of Rule 199. So, under this Rule 199 itself, the Members have been allowed on three earlier occasions by the Speaker to request him to make a statement.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: May I know, which are those occasions, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, I am sorry; If you come to my chamber, I will tell you. As I said, on three earlier occasions this has been done.

Now, Mr. Stephen please..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you, Mr. Speaker, under Rule 199. Under what orders of precedence have you admitted their? What are the other names you have, I must know. Who are the persons who have written to you?

MR. SPEAKER: The Leader of the Opposition had requested me..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Am I to understand, Sir, that you don't go through the incoming mail that comes to you?

MR. SPEAKER: I am going through all the mail that comes to me, but I am unable to cope with your mail!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had also written to you under Rule 199; Mr. Stephen is not alone.

MR. SPEAKER: I have dealt with everyone of them. Mr. Stephen's was the first one and I have considered it first. I have permitted him to make a query under Rule 199. I have informed everybody. There can be no debate; there can be only a query.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It may be incorporated in the Direction of the Speaker.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: But in terms of Rule 199 it does not apply.

MR. SPEAKER: It does apply. I have read Rule 199.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: (Seoni): Kindly see this. It says:

'A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.'

It is not the personal statement of Mr. Stephen, but that of the member who has resigned the office of Minister. Therefore, Mr. Stephen cannot make any submission under Rule 199. If there are precedents to the contrary, then, they are not good precedents, because they do not fall in terms of the provisions of Rule 199.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He has no *locus standi*. I would like to know under which rule you have done it. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Are you all speaking in a batch or one by one? I am sorry, if you all speak at the same time, I cannot help.

Mr. Nirmal Chandra Jain was on his legs. Let me hear him.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: I was referring to Rule 199. Kindly see also sub-clause (2) of this very same rule. It says:—

"A copy of the statement shall be forwarded to the Speaker and the Leader of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is made."

And, which copy of the statement?—The statement to be made by the Member who has resigned the office of Minister, and not otherwise. My submission therefore is that Mr. Stephen has absolutely no *locus standi* to state anything or to agitate the matter here. He has first done it earlier in the Press and he should be satisfied with it.

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody else? I will hear everybody.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, you have been pleased to exercise your powers under Direction 2 of the Speaker.

Now, Sir, a stipulation behind this Direction must be 'an extraordinary development' that has taken place which upsets the order of business before the House. And, therefore, I should think, the Speaker or the Chair, should be under an obligation to state to the House the reasons which have prompted him to upset the order of business before the House. But that the hon. Chair has not been pleased to do.

Then, in the second instance, Mr. Speaker, you are also referring to Rule 199.

Now, Sir, it is quite clear from Rule 199 that that privilege only relates to the Minister who has resigned. It does not relate to any other Member of the House.

So, Mr. Speaker, on both these counts, I think, the Chair is not in order in asking the hon. Leader of the Opposition to make any statement, the nature of which we do not

know at all. But, the Chair had been pleased to tell the House that it is under Rule 199 that it has asked him to do so.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not asked him to do so. I have only permitted him to make a query. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The powers must arise out of Rule 199. The powers do not arise out of Rule 199. They do not entitle the hon. Leader of the Opposition to come up before the House under 199. That is patently clear here and that must not be allowed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, let me read the whole of Rule 199.

'199(1). A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.

(2) A copy of the statement shall be forwarded to the Speaker and the Leader of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is made:

Provided that in the absence of a written statement, the points or the gist of such statement shall be conveyed to the Speaker and the Leader of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is made.

(3) *****

(4) There shall be no debate on such statement, but after it has been made, a Minister may make a statement pertinent thereto."

So, under this Rule 199—only three persons are involved—a member who was a Minister and who has resigned, then the Leader of the House and the third is the Speaker. I do not know how the Leader of the Opposition has come into this. You might have said that there were certain occasions where Members were allowed to

speak under Rule 199. But, you will agree that—you were the Supreme Court Judge—no convention can override the rules. The rule is very clear under which no other Member except the Member who was a Minister and who has resigned can make a statement with your permission giving in advance a copy to the Leader of the House. So, a fourth member does not come in the picture at all. Let me now read Direction 2. It say:

".....the relative precedence of the classes of business before the House specified below shall be in the following order;"

So, Direction 2 gives the order. Now you can disturb it. But, under Rule 199, the hon. Leader of the Opposition is not entitled to speak. There is no question of changing the order. He is nobody else. So, because a wrong has been committed in the past, I think, we should not repeat it; it will be a very bad precedent if that think is allowed. If it is allowed, I think it will be against the rules, against the Procedure and it will be a very bad precedent.

Therefore, may I request you that if he is permitted, kindly don't allow anybody else except the Minister to speak on this.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point is very clear. Mr. Stephen, first of all, is not going to make a statement in the House but he is only making his submission. Rule 199 clearly states that the Minister may make a statement. It means that this House has the full authority to know why the Home Minister has resigned. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, under Rule 377, on any other matter of public importance, the Leader of the Opposition or the Members, with your permission have the full right to know as to what happened to Rule 199. Under that we are making a query as to what happened. So, we can also make a submission under the proviso

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

to Rule 376—the point of order. The Proviso to Rule 376 says that in between the time of one subject and another, any Member can raise a point of order. So, Direction 2 will not come here. If you apply that, under Rule 377 we very much have got the right to know as to what happened to Rule 199. This House is expected to know why the Home Minister, the important No. 2 man in the Cabinet has resigned. Many people still go to his house and hear his lecture—lecture by the shadow Prime Minister—and why he resigned. Why this *de facto* Prime Minister of U.P., Bihar and Haryana, this great man, Shri Charan Singh has resigned? That is what we want to know.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (गजौपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्रों ने जो कुछ कहा है, मुझे उसमें एक पायंट जोड़ना है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री एस० एन० मिश्र और श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त, ने सारी स्थिति को स्पष्ट कर दिया है। इस सम्बन्ध में किसी अन्य सदस्य को कोई बयान देने का हक नहीं है। आप ने कहा है कि इस पर कोई डीबेट नहीं होगी, क्योंकि रूल 199 के अनुसार डीबेट प्राहिबिटेड है। कठिनाई यह होगी कि लीडर आफ दि ओपोजीशन का जो बयान होगा, स्वाभाविक है कि उस में कुछ बातें कही जायेंगी, जिन का जवाब दिया जायेगा और फिर डीबेट शुरू हो जायेगी। परिणाम यह होगा कि उन की किसी आन्वर्जेशन पर डीबेट शुरू हो जायेगी, जो रूल 199 के मूलाधिक प्राहिबिटेड है। आप को उन्हें इजाजत देने का अधिकार है, लेकिन डीबेट कराने का अधिकार आपके नहीं है। इस प्रकार उन्हें स्टेटमेंट देने की इजाजत देने से एक एनोमली पैदा हो जायेगी।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, you have been good enough to say that what Leader of the Opposition is going to say is permitted under Rule 199. Rule 199 is nothing but a privilege which has been con-

ferred on a Minister who has resigned. It does not impose any obligation on the Member who was previously a Minister and who has resigned to make a statement. He may choose to make a statement or he may not choose to make a statement. Whether he should make any clarification or statement or not is not left to any other Member to compel or ask for explanation as to why he is not making a statement. A privilege given to any particular Member cannot be termed to be an obligation on him.

Secondly, so far as Direction 2 is concerned, there is a complete list of the order of precedence in which subjects will be taken up. You have been good enough to refer to the opening portion: 'Unless the Speaker otherwise directs'. Now, here also my submission is that you can only alter the order of precedence but cannot include a new type of business. You can re-align the order of precedence under Direction 2 but it does not contemplate a new type of business to be inserted.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to repeat what has already been pointed out to you in support of the objections against your decision to permit the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me clarify that I have not permitted him to make a statement.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, when you are referring to Rule 199 all I want to submit is that by no stretch of imagination can Rule 199 be brought into operation for permitting this kind of statement in the House because Rule 199 basically given an opportunity to explain and not to make a submission. There is no explanation to be given by the Leader of the Opposition because he has not resigned any post. If he resigns as Leader of the Opposition, then, perhaps, he can make a statement.

Now, coming to Direction 2 and the words 'Unless Speaker otherwise directs', you will kindly recall that it is the bounden duty of the Chair to explain when the Chair departs from the normal rules giving reasons as to why it departs. Unless the Chair gives a proper reasoning as to why the Chair on a particular occasion—for the moment on the present occasion—decides to depart from the rules, practices and directions, how are we to know what are the reasons under which you are departing? That is point No. 2. Now, point No. 3 is: if at all you want the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement, I assume that he has taken your permission and you have given him the permission, then my point is that you have said that on three previous occasions, this kind of permission was given by the then Speakers. My friend, Mr. Swamy asked in this respect what those occasions were. Certainly, we are not here to take an examination. But we would like to know which are those three precedents which you are quoting because only then we will be able to know that this particular fourth occasion is in tune with the three precedents. Otherwise it is possible that a very different precedent may be created on the basis of these three so called precedents. That is my point. Now, the office of the Leader of the Opposition is a new office which we have fortunately built up in this Parliament—until this Parliament there was no Leader of the Opposition and fortunately there is now the Leader of the Opposition.—My submission is that in the absence of rules providing for you to give permission to the Leader of the Opposition who, I consider it right, has certain rights and obligations to Parliament and to the country, if you want to create a precedent, please do not quote rule 199. You have rule 389. Under rule 389, you can suspend whatever you want by asking the House to suspend, and you can also use your own authority and discretion to do it. But in order to permit the Leader of the

Opposition, to say what he wants to say because of your natural anxiety that the opposition must not be neglected nor they should have a feeling that they are being neglected, surely because of that anxiety you cannot create a new rule and inject it into the body of the rules when it does not exist. Therefore my submission is that you cannot do it. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNIKRISHNAN: (Badagara): Sir, you have permitted the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I have permitted him to make an enquiry under 199.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Now, as has been pointed out by my distinguished colleagues, rule 199 is absolutely clear. I presume for the proceeding of this House to be constitutional and in order, it has to go by the rules of procedure and directions to the House. If that is so, Mr. Stephen or any other Member does not fall into the categories mentioned by rule 199. This category belongs to the option which can be exercised by the Ministers who have resigned. A Minister has a particular annotation. It does not mean a Member. Under the rules of procedure or by common understanding even if that is so, I cannot understand how you have permitted this rule to be applied to entitle the leader of the opposition to make a statement. Now, coming to the very significant point, I completely uphold the right of Mr. Stephen, as a leader of the opposition, or any of us on this side to demand that the Minister or the Prime Minister, as the case may be, enlighten this House as to how a grave development of this nature has happened because it is important for the functioning of the parliamentary democracy. One fine morning if the Home Minister, who was not only a No. 2, who was regarded as No. 2—I do not know

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]
 ther he was No. 2 or No. 3 or No. 4 and also a towering personality of the ruling party—has resigned and also the Health Minister was asked to leave, then this House is entitled to know, the country is entitled to know what are the events surrounding this. But if you want to permit the leader of the opposition to make a submission on that or demand such a statement about the facts surrounding this case, then you should have asked him to come under rule 377 or 389. (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
 About the scope of rule 199, I am happy that the House is of the same opinion. Now, I draw your kind attention to proviso 3 which says: "There shall be no debate on such a statement after it has been made". Sir, it already implies that in the event the Minister does not choose to make a statement or in the process of any statement, there shall be no advance debate on it. So, what is happening here is that each of those Members is utilising this 199 and says that he does not have a right and they are also making a submission. Sir, in all humility, I suggest to you to immediately reconsider the ill-advised opinion you must have been given on this rule.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Almora): You have permitted the Leader of the Opposition to make an enquiry under rule 199. Rule 199 cannot by any stretch of imagination be used to permit any person to make any enquiry. I would not repeat what others have said, I should only ask one question: how can this rule be used to permit any member to make an enquiry? Secondly, attempts have been made to attract the provisions under rule 377. That rule is not attracted in this case. It simply says that you can raise a matter in the House with the permission of the Chair when he fixes a date for that. Nothing of the sort that is sought to be done can ever be done under rule 377 or under rule

199. Under direction 2 you can change the order. But how can you permit him to make an enquiry?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): Rule 199 has been provided neither for the Leader of the Opposition nor for any Member of the House, it has been provided only for the member who was a minister and who has resigned his ministerial post. Even you, not to speak of the Leader of the Opposition cannot force the Minister to make a statement why he had resigned. In the present occasion to use rule 199 is a completely wrong decision. May I suggest that other ways may please be found and rule 199 should not be utilised?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
 Mr. Speaker, certain clouds had been created here on this point and I should like to clear those clouds. The Leader of the Opposition has rightly taken your permission. The Members have observed that it should not be done under rule 199. I quite appreciate what hon. members have stated, that it is purely for the Minister who has resigned recently to make a statement. Here the Leader of the Opposition wanted to submit on the basis of certain serious allegations that were made outside by the No. 2 person. I do not know whether he was No. 2. Mr. Charan Singh had resigned recently. I do not know how many statements he has issued and how many he has contradicted.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not going into merits now; we are on rule 199.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA He has not chosen to say things in this House; he has repeated them outside. So the Leader of the Opposition has every right to submit to the House, to demand an explanation, and you have rightly permitted him.

श्रीधरी बलबोर सिंह (होशियारपुर):
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी शायद गलती सब गई है कि आप सप्रीम कोर्ट में बैठे हैं, आप यहां पार्लियामेंट में लोकसभा के स्पीकर

के तौर पर नहीं बैठे हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज की कुर्सी पर बैठते हुए कई बार अधिकार होता है कि सुओ-मोटो जिन बातों को लेना चाहें ले सकते हैं लेकिन यहां पर आपको रूल्स की पाबंदी करनी होती है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि शायद स्टीफेन साहब को भी गलती लग गई है और वे शायद महाराष्ट्र के बारे में अपना बयान देना चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: You are going out of the point, no, no.

चौधरी बसबोर सिंह : रूल 377 बिल्कुल क्लियर है। वह अलहदा बात है और उसका इस बात से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। और रूल 199 में सिर्फ मिनिस्टर अपना बयान दे सकता है। इसलिए यह बहुत सिम्पल सा मैटर है लेकिन इसको उलझाकर हाउस के 30—32 मिनट इस पर जाया हो चुके हैं।

आप ने पिछले तीन प्रेसिडेण्ड्स का जिक्र किया है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस का उन से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। अगर है, तो आप पहले उन को पढ़ कर सुना दें, ताकि हम देख कर कह सकें कि आप ने जो डिसेज़न दिया है, वह किस शक्ल में दिया है। लेकिन इस वक्त आप को कोई हेंक नहीं है—न इन रूल्स के मुताबिक, 199 और 377 दोनों रूल्स के मुताबिक आप को कोई हक नहीं है कि आप लीडर आफ ओपोज़ीशन को अपनी बात कहने की इजाजत दें।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under rule 199 no doubt it is the privilege of the minister who had resigned and it is not obligatory on his part to make a statement. It is also the privilege of the hon. member of this House to know when Mr. Charan Singh, who resigned as Home Minister has questioned the integrity and said that Morarji Desai**

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are going out of the way. This will not be allowed. Remove that observation. I am not allowing it. Don't record. Mr. Qureshi.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QUERESHI (Anantnag): Sir, my argument is slightly different. Mr. Stephen, as Leader of the Opposition has been given the status of a minister. I will draw your attention to Rule 372 which says, "A statement may be made by a minister on a matter of public importance." Mr. Stephen should be deemed to be a minister or quasi-minister and if he has resigned, he may have to make a statement!

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक साधारण सी बात की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। जहां कानून में स्पष्ट उपबन्ध नहीं होता है, वहीं पर अदालत में अधिवक्ताओं के द्वारा कोई व्याख्या की जाती है। परन्तु जब नियम या कोई कानून बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो, तो फिर उस की व्याख्या का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। इसलिये धारा 199 की जो व्याख्या की जा रही है, यदि वह अपने में अस्पष्ट होती या किसी व्याख्या की गुंजाइश होती, तब तो कोई तर्क या कुतर्क दिये जा सकते थे, लेकिन यहां तो तर्क और कुतर्क का सवाल ही नहीं है।

दूसरी बात—धारा 389 के मुताबिक आप चाह कर भी ऐसा आदर्श नहीं दे सकते, क्योंकि धारा 389 आप को बिल्कुल प्रतिबन्धित करती है। नियम में जहां किसी बात के लिये बिल्कुल स्पष्ट उपबन्ध हो, तो उस के विपरीत न आप आचरण कर सकते हैं और न यह सदन आचरण कर सकता है। इसलिये धारा 389 बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है।

तीसरी बात—मुझे इस बात पर आश्चर्य होता है कि आप ने यह आदेश कैसे दे दिया? न तो हमारे स्टीफेन साहब कर्ना मंत्री पद पर थे और न उस हैसियत से

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

उन्होंने कभी कोई त्यागपत्र दिया था, न दिया है और न देने वाले हैं। तो किस आधार पर इनको यह अधिकार दिया जा रहा है। अगर कभी दिये होते, तो समझ लें कि उस समय भूल गये होंगे और अब इन को याद पड़ा है कि पिछला वक्तव्य दे दें। सो तो हुआ नहीं। अभी ये मंत्री हैं नहीं और न कभी होने वाले हैं। इस धारा के तहत कैसे इन को यह अधिकार दिया जा रहा है? इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे इतना ही कहना है।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukundapuram): Sir, you have kindly permitted the Leader of the Opposition to make a submission or a statement under Rule 199 after due consideration and coming out of your wisdom. In the normal course, I would have agreed with my friends like Mr. Krishan Kant that an enabling clause which provides for a Minister who has resigned to make a statement cannot be put as an obligation on the Minister to make a statement and to that extent the Leader of the Opposition cannot insist on that statement. This would have been right in the normal situation. But here, the fact is that the Union Home Minister, before his resignation was accepted by the President, on the day it was despatched to the President, made a public statement that he would make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You go to Rule 199.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This is coming under Rule 199. He was promising the country that he would make the statement on the first day of the sitting of this House (*Interruptions*). He was saying that he would make a statement under Rule 199 explaining the causes of his resignation. So, naturally on the first day of the Parliament Session the Leader of the Opposition in a functioning democracy has a right to make a query as to what has happened to that promise under Rule 199.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have only to make one submission. It is now very clear that you have now taken about 40 minutes to take a decision

whether the decision that was given by you is correct or not. Certain doubts have been aroused in your mind. Sir, I want to make a submission that neither according to Direction 2, nor according to Rule 199 you can allow Mr. Stephen to make any statement whatsoever in regard to the resignation of the hon. Minister. I only suggest to you a solution. The solution is that you can allow him to make a statement not now, nor in the order that you have done, but only under Rule 377—not at the moment but only after all the earlier business of the House has been gone through and at the proper place where you allow a Member to make a statement under Rule 377. Only under Rule 377 he can make a query or he can make a submission, but it is for the Minister concerned or the Leader of the House to reply or not.

Therefore, it is not at all possible for you to allow him to make any submission whatsoever now. He can do so only under Rule 377 at the proper time and in proper place but not at the moment. That is the only way out of the impasse.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday Mr. Stephen, the Leader of the Opposition wrote to me asking for permission to make a statement either under Rule 377 or under Rule 199. After examining the previous precedents, I came to the conclusion that the question can be only considered under Rule 199 and Rule 377 is inapplicable to the facts of the case. I have overruled his claim to make a statement under Rule 377 which, in a sense, is larger in content than a query under Rule 199.

So far as Rule 199 is concerned, it is true, it is a rule which permits a Minister who has resigned to make a statement explaining the reasons for his resignation. And if he makes such a statement, it is open to the concerned Ministers to give a reply thereto (*Interruptions*) or not. But a privilege to make a statement invariably involves the other Members to make a request—or a demand—to make a state-

ment. It is up to the Ministers to accede to that request or not to accede to that request.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: As a presiding officer, you cannot....

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't. I am dictating, not you. This position has been examined in three earlier cases in this House. The first case that we took up was when Mr. Subramaniam resigned from the Ministry. A demand was made to compel Mr. Subramaniam to make a statement. In that connection, the statement made by the Prime Minister outside Parliament was quoted, and a demand was made that Mr. Subramaniam must explain the circumstances under which he resigned. The Speaker went into the matter and said, "It is for Mr. Subramaniam to either make a statement, or not to make a statement and he cannot compel him to make a statement."

The next occasion was when Mr. Krishna Menon resigned. Here again, the question was gone into by the Speaker, and the Speaker came to the conclusion that though it is permissible for the Member to make a demand, it is optional for the Minister either to accede to the demand or to decline the demand. It is there.

And the third occasion was when Mr. Asoka Mehta resigned, and this very question was again examined by my predecessor.

On all the three occasions, they have consistently come to the conclusion that it is open to a Member to make a statement within the rule. Of course, it is not at all a statement that they are making. It is only a query or a demand to make a statement that they can make. It is up to the ex-Minister to accede to the demand or refuse to accede to the demand.

All these were done under rule 199. On all the three occasions. It was

done under rule 199. And the Speaker had permitted the Member to make the demand, permitted him to briefly explain why he wanted that statement to be made and to briefly explain the reasons for making the remarks, and the Speaker ultimately said it was for the ex-Minister to make a choice—and not for others.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please, I cannot go on arguing with you. Please... Mr. Bosu. Don't record, record what I say and not what Mr. Bosu says.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You had your turn, now I am having my turn. I am not subject to any cross-examination.

I think these precedents were rightly decided, because every rule implies, within itself, certain implications; and one of the implications is that if there is a privilege on the part of a person to make a statement, it is open to the Members to request him to exercise that privilege. It is up to him to exercise or not to exercise it. But that is a different matter.

So far as Direction No. 2 is concerned, it is only an arrangement of business, and for the convenience of the House, or even for the convenience of the Members, the Speaker may readjust it. It is only a question whether one is to be taken first, or the second. This is a very different matter. It is not a matter of great importance. I have permitted Mr. Stephen to raise the point immediately after the Question Hour.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I want an elucidation from you. In case you are pleased to give any Member the right to make an enquiry, (Interruptions) should you then also not ensure that the Ministers concerned are present, and then alone an enquiry could be made? It must be a duty cast on the Speaker to see that

**No recorded.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

the hon. Minister, the person who happened to be a Minister, happens to be present at that time, and then alone the enquiry could be made? Otherwise, the enquiry has no validity. Should not that always be the case? That is my point.

MR. SPEAKER: I have made my order and, right or wrong; that order stands.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In every case you should always see to it that the person concerned, the Minister concerned, is present. Until then you should not allow any enquiry to be made.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister can make a statement, if he wants. It is up to him to do it, not necessarily today but on some other day.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If you want that a proper response should be given to the enquiry, then you should have seen to it that the ex-Ministers concerned were present here. But you have not done that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I do not want to challenge your ruling. What you have said, the House has to accept it and I also accept it. But my submission is that you should ask Shri Stephen only to demand the reason; he should not give his own reasons for demanding the explanation of the Minister. Secondly, if you permit Shri Stephen to make a demand, you should also allow us to oppose the demand.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no such opposition, because the Minister.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We have the right to oppose the demand.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Why not? If you allow him to make a demand of the Minister to make a statement, we have a right to say that he has no case.

MR. SPEAKER: He can only make a demand or request, whatever you want to call it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule?

MR. SPEAKER: I have been telling all that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Can't we oppose the demand?

MR. SPEAKER: There can be no debate on this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Certainly, we can oppose this demand. You give us the right to oppose the demand.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The ex-Ministers concerned should not go away with the impression that the whole House is urging him to make such a statement. Therefore, if the hon. Member makes a statement, the other Members also should be given an opportunity to say that if the Minister wants to make a statement, he can; but if he does not want, we will not force him, we will not urge him. This is what you should give us the right to submit. Otherwise, if he makes that demand and there is no other voice against it, the ex-Minister may get the impression that there is an overwhelming demand that he must at all costs make a statement. Therefore, it would be a mis-utilisation of the opportunity....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, you have permitted him only to make an enquiry or to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: Only an enquiry; and he can give the reasons for the enquiry.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Has he submitted any statement to you?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We will give our own reasons why it should be opposed.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate on a Resolution. The Minister has the choice not to make a statement.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He will get a wrong idea about the mood

of the House. So, you must allow us to have our say.

MR. SPEAKER: The House has made clear its mood in all these statements.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We have not said a word.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Sir, have you been provided with a copy of his statement?

MR. SPEAKER: No. that copy I have disallowed, because it is not the ex-Minister who is making the statement. He is only making a query.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you enlighten the House as to how many requests or communications have been received on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling and it is final.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): The Speaker has every right to give a ruling, and we are not here to challenge your ruling. My submission is this. You have seen during the last 40 minutes that a discussion has been going on, charges have been hurled, and discussion has been held on a statement which could not be discussed if it was made. You have not seen what Mr. Stephen is going to say. From the newspapers we know he is going to make serious charges. This is something which you should consider. You have to see that this opportunity is not misused. For that, you have to take precautions at this stage.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): He has to submit a copy of his statement to the speaker.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I seek a clarification? I am not questioning your ruling at all. Let Mr. Stephen make a query or demand or request, let Mr. Charan Singh or any other Minister to make a statement, let him exercise that privilege, but you have been good enough to

indicate that a privilege also implies certain obligations. That means he may be requested to make a statement but there are so many Members on this side who do not want a statement to be made. Would you allow everybody, those who want to ask him not to make a statement under rule 199? Where will the line be drawn?

MR. SPEAKER: The rule does not permit a debate.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Will you allow only one side of the picture to go to the press? What we wish to say should also go to the press. Both should come in the press.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my decision, it is binding.

SHRI BALBIR SINGH rose—

MR. SPEAKER: This is the fourth time you are speaking on the subject. Don't record.

SHRI BALBIR SINGH:**

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN rose—

MR. SPEAKER: How many times am I to hear you Mr. Jain?

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: His statement is in a state of pregnancy. You do not know what is going to be delivered. So, please find out from him, so that you are sure what he is going to deliver.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If the Government benches want to set precedents like this, ruling coming being challenged, I do not know. That is what is happening. We can also copy.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there must be an orderly House. My decision may be right, may be wrong, but one thing is certain. The rules have empowered me to come to a decision for the orderly proceedings of the House. I have heard everybody who wanted to be heard. Some of them I have heard

[Mr. Speaker]

not twice but thrice. Thereafter, you must obey the ruling. It is my duty to see that he does not travel out of the scope of rule 199 and make accusations against anybody. That will not be there. And if he goes out of that, it will not go on record. (*Interruptions*) I have given my ruling. There is no question of objection. Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, you cannot hold the House to ransom. It is but proper that everybody should obey. Some rulings may please one party, some rulings may please the other party; I am not concerned about it. I want an orderly House.

THE PRIME MINISTER (Shri Morarji Desai): I would like to appeal to both the sides. We have already spent nearly one hour on this question. Under Rule 199, no Minister can be forced to make a statement. But when you say that the Leader of the opposition wants to ask or demand, though nobody has a right to demand any explanation from anybody. If he wants to do so, he can use any language he likes. If he does that, heavens are not going to fall. Let us not unnecessarily spend more time, and let him make a query. Beyond that he cannot give any reason. Unless you make sure of that, the whole thing will go wrong.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): After hearing the Prime Minister, I am not going into the subject. You permitted Mr. Stephen under, Rule 199. There was a point of order and you allowed that. Under Rule 176(3), no debate or point of order is allowed. I was wondering after you have given the decision, correctly or...

MR. SPEAKER: Incorrectly.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I will not go to that extent. You have cited three precedents. I am wondering under what rule or under what procedure you are permitting a debate on it after the decision has been given.

MR. SPEAKER: In Parliament, it is not my permission alone which counts.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Once you have given....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The Speaker was helpless. He could not stop anybody; not even you.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I want to help the Speaker. That is why, I have risen when everybody was speaking. But I do not have that much of lung power. If lung power is the order of the day I cannot help it.

MR. SPEAKER: The House is now adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker the Chair]

RE. QUERY UNDER RULE 199—
contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have written to you, under rule 199 stating that the attention of the House and the attention of the Leader of the House, that is, the Prime Minister, be drawn to the fact that some Ministers have resigned and, if they choose, they can make a statement. Have you received my communication and, if so, what steps have you taken on the same?

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my decision. I have called Mr. Stephen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like you to kindly enlighten the House as to how many communications you have received on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to oblige you on that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have also written to you about this.

MR. SPEAKER: On every one of them orders have been passed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: No question of orders. Both sides of the picture should come before the public.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that. I have not agreed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You have been a judge and natural justice demands that both sides of the picture should come out. Whatever may be the rule, you have allowed him. That is all right. Let him say what he wants to say.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to remind me that I was a judge.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Would you kindly enlighten us what are the contents of the statement of Mr. Stephen, as to the query he wants to make? How many hon. Members have already written to you on this issue?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I want to know from you, in view of the fact that you have allowed him, whether you are going to allow others also. You must have received many communications on this issue. Therefore, I want to understand your ruling completely. I have understood it only partly. That you have allowed him I have understood. I want to understand whether you are going to allow others also so that the complete mood of the House may be communicated to the public.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Why discrimination? We expect justice from you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What was the procedure adopted in ascertaining the priority *inter se* in this regard? Kindly tell us how many communications have been received by you.

MR. SPEAKER: At an appropriate stage. I have called Mr. Stephen. I

can only give the ruling; I cannot give the understanding.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: As a Speaker, you are to make every Member understand.

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving me an important job.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know whether you are going to allow others or not. This is a simple question.

MR. SPEAKER: The simple question is that under rule 199 only those can make a request or give brief reasons for making a request for making a statement... It is up to the Minister either to make a statement or not to make a statement. No one else is interested in the matter. No debate can be allowed under the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many communications have you received? How did you choose Mr. Stephen?

MR. SPEAKER: You kindly come to the room and I will tell you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am putting it to you that you have not been impartial in the matter. I regret to say that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, obviously, you do not know what you have written. All that you have written to me is that you have quoted rule 199. Beyond that you have not written anything else to me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The rule does not permit.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard the point.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I would, through you, appeal to the hon. Members to kindly bear with me for a few minutes. As a Member of this House and a Leader of the Opposition, I have got certain obligations for defending the rights of this House by

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way of rules, conventions and all that. Certain incidents, events have taken place which are of national importance. My friends have been resisting presumably in anticipation that I may be making certain allegations and all the rest of it. Let us understand, as for making allegations, there are different methods in which the allegations can be made. And in the light of what has happened in this country, it must stand to common sense to everybody that this House will have to hear quite a lot of it in the course of the days to come. This is not the method by which.....

(Interruptions)

Now, Sir, there is one important matter which I just wanted to raise even at the time of Question Hour. I want to lay a convention with respect to that, but I did not raise it. There is a convention that during Question Hour point of orders cannot be raised and all that. Whenever a Minister is sworn in, the Prime Minister comes here and introduces the Minister to us. There is no rule for that, but that is the practice we are following.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not follow. you kindly repeat it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Whenever a Minister is sworn in, the Prime Minister comes here and introduces the Minister to the House. The House is told that these are Members of the Council of Ministers.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is not compulsory nor mandatory.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Therefore, this House is dealing with the Council of Ministers. When, from out of the Council of Ministers, some Ministers go out or are dropped out, going by the same convention whereunder the Minister was introduced to this House, should not the Prime Minister tell us that so and so is no longer the Minister? I do not want any statement about it. But should not the House be

told, should not we have a convention established in that way....

(Interruptions)

If you do not want it, you need not have it. I am only making for a proposition. There is no rule in the Rules of Procedure whereunder the Prime Minister has got to introduce all Ministers to the House—nevertheless, that is done—so that the House may know who the Minister is and with whom the House has to deal with. The House is not expected to know from the newspaper. The House is sitting. When the House sits, it will be a healthy convention that the Prime Minister comes and tells us; so and so is no longer the Minister. Out of this convention I am appealing to you to consider whether, when you allow the other procedure, this procedure also must not be allowed. Juridically the House does not know that some members of the Council of Ministers have ceased to be members thereof. Of course, from the papers, 'Yes'. But after a Minister has been introduced, we have not been told that that Minister has ceased to be a Minister. This lacuna has got to be filled up and this convention has got to be built up. It would have been very much proper for the Prime Minister to come and tell the House that so and so, with whom we had dealings, has ceased to be the Minister. This was one point I wanted to raise.....

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): Sir, on a point of order. You have permitted the hon. Leader of the Opposition to make an enquiry as to whether the ex-Minister is to exercise his privilege under rule 199 or not. Now he is not doing that. He is wanting to make a convention about what is required of the Prime Minister. These are entirely different. He is transgressing the permission that you have given him and he is trying to infiltrate into another region. You have not given him any permission to make a statement about what is proper for the Prime Minister. You have specifically given him permission to

enquire whether the ex-Minister concerned will make a statement under rule 199 or not.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Regarding rule 199, Sir, there is a misunderstanding with regard to the basis on which I sought your permission. My position is that, under rule 199, the Minister must make a statement; 'may' must be read as 'shall'. I am here to make a demand that a statement be made. You have permitted me to make a demand 'Demand' means right. It is not an entreaty, it is not a request. How I make the demand is the question. It is not an one-line request that I am here to make. I can state the reasons why I make the demand that the Ministers must make their statements. There are certain exceptional circumstances as far as this particular case is concerned. In the previous cases nowhere the Ministers concerned made announcements outside the House that they would be making statements in Parliament. Here, immediately after the resignation was given, Mr. Charan Singh, on the 30th June, made this statement...

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will you permit him, Sir, to quote from newspapers and other documents?

MR. SPEAKER: He is merely saying why he is demanding a statement.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I must spell out the reason why I am demanding a statement. In a signed statement, the ex-Home Minister has said:

"I propose to explain my actions to the Parliament and then to the people."

The next day he has said—this is very important—that he would seek permission to make a statement in Parliament on July 17; and he has stated:

"I should be given an opportunity to give my explanation about my actions."

The question immediately arises as to why it is that he did not make a statement. Is it that you did not give permission? He said he would ask for permission and he said 'I must be given full opportunity to explain my position'. Mr. Charan Singh is a man of worth and substance. (*Interruptions*). (I know some of you will disagree, but others would agree.) Therefore, I am entitled to ask you whether Mr. Charan Singh had asked for permission, because the Rule says 'with the permission of the Speaker'. So, he does not have the right: it is only with the 'permission of the Speaker'. And Mr. Charan Singh says 'I would seek permission; I must have full opportunity to make a statement'. So, it could be that he asked for permission and permission was not given. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, the only point is...

SHRI AMRIT NATH (Pali): Why is it that you did not allow Mr. Pawar to make a statement on the Floor of the Maharashtra Assembly?

MR. SPEAKER: Should we imitate?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am entitled to enquire the circumstances under which Mr. Charan Singh, who had made a declaration that he would make a statement, could not make the statement. Is it that he did not ask for permission or is it that he asked for it and permission was refused? This is what I am entitled to ask. You need not give a reply now. It is not cantankerously that I raise this point. Now the question is, as Shri A. C. George pointed out, this is a situation in which Ministers had stated they would be making a statement, but the statement is not forthcoming. A signed statement is not forthcoming; and this is the situation in which I am entitled to ask the Minister or ask you to ask the Minister, in accordance with the statement to the people, to make a statement in the House. That is the first reason.

The second reason is, here is a most unprecedented situation. In the

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former cases, whenever a Minister resigned or was asked to resign, there was never any dispute as to the reasons for resignation: never. This is the first time that the reasons for the resignation are disputed.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What about Shri Mohan Dharia?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No, it was not disputed. And he made a statement also. But here the reasons for the resignation were disputed. Mr. Raj Narain, in his letter to the Prime Minister, said...

MR. SPEAKER: I think your letter does not raise the question of Mr. Raj Narain.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I said 'all the Ministers'. It is not only one Minister; I had asked for statements of 'all the Ministers'. Mr. Raj Narain said...

MR. SPEAKER: Here you talked only about Mr. Charan Singh.

MR. C. M. STEPHEN: No Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got the letter with me. You have said 'During the intersession period Mr. Charan Singh announced he would make a statement. The Members are therefore expecting there would be a statement by the Minister under Rule 199'.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: By whom? By the 'Ministers'. I said Members expect there would be a statement from the 'Ministers'. He said: 'You have chosen to adopt the course of untruth...'.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly don't...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What I am saying is, the definite intention is...

MR. SPEAKER: You should not go beyond that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point is this: the reasons for the resignation are in dispute. Mr. Charan Singh has stated his reasons and Mr. Raj Narain...

MR. SPEAKER: We are not concerned with that. You are asking for a statement: but what his allegations are are not matters to be raised here.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What I am saying is this. Never before in the case of resignation or demand for resignation, the reason for the resignation were in dispute. Here is a case in which the reasons for resignation are in dispute.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How do you know it?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: From the statements made by the persons concerned in the press... (Interruptions)

श्री उपसैन (देवरिया) : मैं आप से यह कह रहा हूँ कि ये परिधि से बाहर जा रहे हैं, आप इन का रोक दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him to make any allegations... he can make out that there are disputes about the reasons for resignation.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: According to Shri Charan Singh, the reasons as he has spelt out are: one, he said that this is under pressure of the multi-nationals... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Again you are going into that. You can mention only about the reasons for resignation. We are not on other proceedings.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This is rather unfair. You have by making certain observations tried to be so strict and narrow. The Parliament is a mirror of the aspirations of the people of this country. We are not here by anybody's courtesy, we are here on our right and these are vital questions concerning the future of parliamentary democracy. Whether we agree or not, that is a different thing, but we should be allowed to express ourselves fully and adequately on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: There are methods for doing this. You can bring a substantive motion, that is

always open to you. We are now on Rule 199; we are not on other proceedings.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The main position taken up by Shri Charan Singh is—I am not making any allegation—that he defended the agriculturists vis-a-vis big industries, he fought against corruption.... (*Interruptions*) I am not here to make a one-line submission. I am within my rights to say this.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :

अध्याक्ष जी, यह क्विस्ट से निकाला जाए।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is what he says relevant? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am telling you why I am making this demand and why I wanted a statement from the Ministers and the Prime Minister. I am explaining that. The reason is this. Shri Charan Singh's contention is that he has been martyred on the ground that he fought corruption, that he fought for the agricultural sector; by the pressure of multi-nationals, he has been martyred. He said, in the Government he has been surrounded by corrupt people. This is what he said.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I rise on a point of order; You permitted....

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) :

ये 199 की परिधि से बाहर जा रहे हैं। क्या आप इन को 398 में बोलने की अनुमति दे रहे हैं ?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: This should be expunged; this cannot be made a part of the proceedings of the House.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You may spell out the reasons, not by giving these details. I have permitted him to make a demand for an inquiry under Rule 199....

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not demanding.

MR. SPEAKER: While making that, he will be within his right merely to point out that there have been conflicting view-points and that there are disputes. But he cannot go into the allegations because then it will become a debatable question.... (*Interruptions*) Is it your privilege only to speak? I too have a right to speak.

That is why I am saying that when you are going into a contentious matter, probably you are going outside Rule 199. Of course, marginally sometimes it is possible but you cannot travel beyond that. The allegations made by Mr. Charan Singh—I do not know. You cannot go into that matter. You can go into that matter in other proceedings, but, so far as Rule 199 is concerned, you can say that he has promised to make a statement but he has not made a statement. And, secondly, there are disputes about it and all that but beyond that, I think it will not be permissible.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): Should he not spell out the dispute there?

MR. SPEAKER: No, then he cannot keep himself within Rule 199.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You have allowed the hon. Leader of the Opposition to make a demand for a statement from Mr. Charan Singh on the issue of his resignation. Now you are trying to allow him to make that demand. In making that demand, he has to take into account the whole gamut of the matter...

MR. SPEAKER: Then, that becomes a debate.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: At no stage have you said that Mr. Charan Singh is not going to give a statement before the House? It may very well happen that tomorrow he may send you a notice saying, 'I want to make a statement in the House.' and in that statement he may make the same allegations. So what I am saying is

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that you cannot limit him because the allegations can be made in that statement...

MR. SPEAKER: Even if a Minister who has resigned makes a statement making allegations, the only person who has a right to reply is the Minister concerned and nobody else. Neither the Leader of the Opposition nor any other member has that right.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Then it becomes a property of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid Members come without reading the rules. Rule 199 is very clear. There shall be no debate or any discussion.... (Interruptions) Mr. Ugrasen, I am on my legs. For the benefit of members I will read Rule 199:

"A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.

A copy of the statement shall be forwarded to the Speaker and the Leader of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is made:

Provided....

There shall be no debate on such statement, but after it has been made, a Minister may make a statement pertinent thereto."

And nobody else.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Let me clarify my point in one word.

I just said that you have allowed Mr. Stephen to make a query about the resignation speech of Mr. Charan Singh. He is making that demand. You have allowed him without knowing whether Mr. Charan Singh is going to make a statement or not because that is entirely a hypothetical question. He has been allowed because it is within the right of the House to know and demand from Mr. Charan Singh a statement. When you are allowing the Leader of the

Opposition to make that demand and that query under Rule 199, then in support of that demand the whole gamut of the question of resignation comes in...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He cannot discuss on a hypothetical statement. So, tomorrow Mr. Charan Singh comes here and he gives you a letter saying, 'I want to give my resignation tomorrow' and he says, 'This is the gist of my speech' making some allegations. There will be no debate after Mr. Charan Singh comes forward with his speech. All I am saying is that we are pre-empting the question because Mr. Charan Singh has made a statement and he has not made it here and whether he will make a statement or not is not known. So you cannot eliminate from the gamut of the speech any aspect of the question of resignation. I am only on a technical question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: You are perfectly correct in your ruling that one cannot travel throughout the whole gamut of the question. Here, the Leader of the Opposition has said and you also agreed that there is a dispute about the resignation. That is the point which the hon. Leader of the Opposition wants to highlight. Could he not say what are the disputes?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA (Murshidabad): The Minister concerned can give the statement in writing to the speaker. Whether it is right or wrong, you have mentioned, you yourself have been doubtful. You have given your ruling. Since you have allowed the leader of the Opposition not to make a statement, he should have given you in writing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: Actually the leader of the Opposition is making a statement. How does it come under 199?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I need not tell you that I have given you a written statement. The written statement was given under 377. Then you asked me to give under 199. That is why I am here.

There are four grounds on which I am making the demand:

1. They made a statement outside that they would not make a statement here.

2. The previous rulings will tell you, when Shri Krishna Menon resigned, the ruling was—the reasons are well known and there are no disputes about the reasons, so there will be no statement here.

The question is whether the reasons are well known and whether the reasons of resignation are disputed or relevant? Going by the previous ruling, I am saying this is the only case in which the reasons for the resignation are under dispute.

You were pleased to say that I wrote to you only about Shri Charan Singh. In the present events six Ministers have left the Council of Ministers. There is a lot of controversy concerning the events. I hope you will appreciate my anxiety to raise the matter in the House so as to either get the statement from the concerned former Ministers or from the Prime Minister. This is what I ask for. Therefore, I am entitled to make a demand—let all of them make the statements.

With respect to Shri Raj Narain I am also entitled to point out that there is a dispute. According to Shri Raj Narain very plainly it is written to the Prime Minister which has been released to the Press. He has said whatever reasons have been

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stated in the letter demanding the resignation were untrue, false and all that. The Prime Minister wrote it knowing that the reasons are false. This is the allegation that has been made by Shri Raj Narain. And with Shri Charan Singh the matter is very very important because this House...

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): You laid down the parameter. Any thing spoken outside the parameter should be expunged.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is within the parameter and how the House is concerned, I am telling.

This House charged the Home Minister with certain responsibility—the responsibility of carrying out certain policies, the responsibility of fighting corruption and the Home Minister said...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, you cannot go to that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not reading a single word about it. The Home Minister said I was discharging the functions. I was eased out of the Ministry. This is what the Home Minister has said. Right or wrong, I do not know. I do not want to give him halo of the martyr because I do not want to do that. The Home Minister said and the question before the House...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Leader of the Opposition, you are not to read the statement of the Home Minister. In my order also I have said—your query must be within the scope of Rule 199. I have mentioned it specifically, in permitting you to make query under Rule 199. It must be within the query. Once you say what the ex-Home Minister said, it becomes a debatable issue. There I am prone to stop. That is why, we do not go into that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What I mean, the country knows, what I mean, the world knows. I do not

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want to go on records now. There may be occasions when that will come in. Now the third reason is, we are sitting in this House. The Prime Minister told the Janata Parliamentary Party that discussion on this matter will be permitted in the Parliamentary Party.

MR. SPEAKER: How does it come here?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In the Parliament House the discussion is going on. The question is whether the House must go into it or not or is it a party matter?

They are discussing there. In the Parliament House itself the discussion is going on. But the House is kept out of it. The House is kept in the dark. Is it a party matter? Is it not a national matter? Is House entitled to know why there is a substantial difference? What are the reasons therefor? Are we to be kept out in the dark? Sir, this is a most serious impropriety. If a discussion is permissible under the aegis of the Prime Minister in a public forum, in the Parliament House itself, then, Sir, the reasons for this must be forthcoming. Therefore what I am saying is this: I am demanding this—all the Ministers must make a statement or the Prime Minister must make a statement. The statement by the Prime Minister must be coming here also. This is the fourth reason which I am spelling out and I have done. With respect to all the allegations which I have just mentioned, unwrittenly, everybody knows what those allegations are. And what is the status of the person who made these allegations? Well, Sir, Mr. Charan Singh after resignation made those allegations. And the National Executive of the Janata Party met. And the National Executive did what? They did not rebut the allegations. (Interruptions) They did not rebut them.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no please. It does not arise now. What the National Executive does is not to come here this has nothing to do with that.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He cannot question what our party does. This should be expunged.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You yourself were a party. You were one among them.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter. Both Mr. Patnaik and yourself have greater responsibility than others. What the National Executive did is not a matter for you to demand a statement here. It is totally irrelevant.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is totally irrelevant.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: And finally, Sir, I wish to say this—this is a serious matter. Mr. Charan Singh in his statement made serious allegations of corruption....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You don't go into them.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:against sons, wives, etc. of Ministers. It is in the interest of the House to know whether all those allegations are true or not.

MR. SPEAKER: These are not matters which are relevant.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is the Council of Ministers of the Government of India which is responsible here. It is the Ministers who are answering us here. Without specifying anybody, how can he say, wives and sons etc?

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking for a statement of the Minister. Now you are making allegations against those Ministers.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No, Sir. What I say is, he cannot make an allegation and get away with it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a matter for Rule 199.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He cannot make an allegation and get away.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter but this is not the occasion for that. I will look into it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am just finishing in two sentences, Sir. Well, Sir, it behoves those Members of Parliament, who are the Ministers, they owe a duty to this House to tell the House how this incident took place; what is the cause of that incident. They should not be allowed to shirk their responsibility.

Under the circumstances, the word 'may' in Rule 199 must be read as 'shall' under special circumstances obtaining in this case. That is Number One.

If they don't make that statement, then, in the light of all the allegations that he made, the Prime Minister must tell us why he made a remark that such Ministers should go. This is not a case of voluntary resignation; this is a case of demand being made and the Ministers walking out as a result of the demand. Therefore, the Prime Minister, particularly, because allegations are made against him also unfortunately, must tell us the reasons why they were eased out of the ministries. This is a very important matter; National issues are involved. I demand the letters that passed between them. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: He is finishing it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: With respect to this I want the letters to be placed on the Table of the House—the letter demanding resignation, the reply given and letters which seemed to have passed between them on the question of corruption—these letters must come here.

The House must have an opportunity have an opportunity to see what are all the things that happened at the sabre-rattling ministerial conclave. We are entitled to know that. Unless we know that, we are bound to demand, on behalf of the people, the secret of the whole thing. I demand of the Prime Minister to tell us the truth,

nothing but the truth and the whole truth about this. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The Opposition Leader did not tell us the fact that his leader's emissary Shri Bansi Lal visited Shri Charan Singh. We are also entitled to know that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He is going to some others also.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Under Rule 199 of the Rules of Procedure, that rule is for a particular purpose. The question to be decided here is whether the Council of Ministers is the private property of the political party or not. My contention is that the Council of Ministers are answerable to Parliament and to the country and so they cannot be a private matter of the political party or the ruling party. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You were rising on a point of order. What is that?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, some former Ministers and the Prime Minister are talking....

MR. SPEAKER: You are not a point of order. Which is the rule you are quoting?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am only saying that if they can speak in radio and other mass media, is it not the right of the House to request and demand of the Ministers to come and make a statement to Parliament?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing a debate on this.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood you. I am going to give my ruling.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Before you give your wise decision, a very important point

[Shri A. C. George]

that has to be taken up is this. The resignation of Mr. Charan Singh is not in the ordinary course of events. This is not a voluntary resignation.

MR. SPEAKER: Which is the rule that is breached? Please tell me.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Rule 199.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any further discussion. How many times am I to hear you? Mr. Stephen has raised the question that the word 'may' in 199 must be read as 'shall'. Under certain circumstances, the word 'may' may have to be read as 'shall'. But, so far as the rule is concerned, it has already been interpreted by the previous Speaker, the word 'may' shall not be read as 'shall'. Therefore, I cannot permit any debate on this matter; nor am I compelling the Ministers to make a statement. It is open to the Ministers either to make a statement or not to make a statement.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.
Shri Sikandar Bakht.

14.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) 5TH AUDIT RULES, 1978 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) ACT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 840 in Gazette of India dated the 24 June, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 46 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2359/78]

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1808 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1978, issued under section 2 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2360/78].

AUDIT REPORT ON ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING, NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report (Hindi version) on the accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training New Delhi, for the year 1976-77. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2361.]

CORRECTION OF INFORMATION GIVEN ON 8-5-78 RE. PURCHASE OF SHARES BY LIC.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table: a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting certain information regarding purchase of shares by Life Insurance Corporation which was given by him on the 8th May, 1978 in response to Calling Attention regarding large-scale purchases of shares of some leading business houses, including the Birlas, by the Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and Unit Trust of India. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2362/78]

DELHI POLICE ORDINANCE, 1978

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Police Ordinance, 1978 (No.

@English version of the Audit Report 1978.

was laid on the Table on the 8th May,

2 of 1978) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the President on the 1st July, 1978, under article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2363/78]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR SUGAR INDUSTRIES FOR 1975-76 AND 1976-77 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) Annual Report of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1975-76.

(ii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1976-77.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Reports. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2364/78]

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, you wanted to speak on item No. 6.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Speaker, with regard to this Ordinance, I want to oppose it. There seems to be rather unseemly haste with which this Ordinance is being brought for discussion. The prime mover of this Ordinance is no longer a Minister. It is like Hamlet without Prince of Denmark. When the whole question of the Statehood of Delhi is under discussion and we are informed that this is going to come up before Parliament very soon. I think we should have a discussion on this matter, and the Ordinance should be withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Mavalankar wanted to speak on item No. 7.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is noticed on the very first day of the new Session that it has become a general practice of daily occurrence that papers and reports and documents which ought to come before the House as soon as possible are coming with considerable delay. In this particular item the Annual Reports of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for 1975-76 and 1976-77 are coming after three and two years, and these are obligations under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Sir, if a particular law passed by Parliament makes it obligatory for the Government to put certain papers and documents before the Parliament at the soonest possible moment all that happens is that they come out with a statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Reports, etc. I request you to go into this matter seriously. You kindly look into this matter from two aspects. First, would it not be possible for you through the Lok Sabha Secretariat to first ascertain from the Minister concerned and satisfy yourself that the delay is genuine? Only after that you permit the Papers to come before the House.

Secondly, Sir, you would have noticed that when we get up in the House and invite your attention and that of the House that the Ministers are late, the Ministers never care to give a reply. All that happens is that we get up and make our point and then you take up the next item. Therefore, Sir, I would like to submit that even after you have satisfied yourself about the delay if the Members feel that there is sufficient ground for objecting to the delay, you will direct the Minister concerned to explain to the House at that particular point of time as to why the delay has taken place.

MR. SPEAKER: I have repeatedly brought to the notice of the Ministers that the delay is most undesirable and there must be satisfactory explanation. If in spite of that delay is there all I can do is to refer the matter to

[Mr. Speaker]

the Committee on Papers laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this morning over the issue of sugarcane Mr. Bhanu Pratap Singh was doing tall talking. When I pointed out to him that they are playing into the hands of sugar magnates he said that that was wrong. Mr. Speaker, I request you to see how things are shielded. If you could spare some time during the inter-Session period and go through some of the reports as to how sugar rebates have been enjoyed by sugar mills which were not even functioning. You will find the reason for delaying these reports. It is not so simple as you see on paper. There is something much more. The erstwhile Government had been on the pay roll of the sugar lobby. Am I to understand that the present Government is also following the same path? If it is doing so, I would deprecate it. The whole House should deprecate it. The Minister has to explain to us the reasons for this unusual delay in these two cases and until that is done, we would not be satisfied.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I refute the allegations altogether. As far as the delay is concerned, I have already explained it in a Memorandum submitted to you. The Council did not meet till March 1978 and it was only after their approval that it could be laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: The Council should have met. This is a statutory obligation of yours.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am telling you, Sir, that they were paid for delaying the matter. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, the Minister is there. When a statutory obligation is there at the earliest opportunity he has to do it. I am referring it to the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table for examination.

Item No. 8.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table.....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I am absolutely shocked to find that what is known as the notorious Bhoothalingam Report on Wages, Incomes and Prices is sought to be introduced in this House in a most surreptitious manner and I am also surprised over this because it is commonly understood as Boothalingam Report which is quietly written here as a Report of Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices. The entire working-class in the country is agitated over this issue. The entire public opinion in this country is agitated over this issue. We are demanding when you have a man like Mr. George Fernandes that it would be a lasting infamy that he is associated with a legislation of this kind which is totally anti working class and I demand that this should not be placed on the Table of the House. It should be withdrawn. We do not want the report to be placed on the Table. The Kerala Legislative Assembly has unanimously adopted a resolution on this report and before it is placed on the Table we want to have adequate opportunity to debate on this vital document, vital in the sense that if these are accepted by the anti-working class Government, it is going to damage the interests of the millions of workers in our country. So, I demand that it should be withdrawn and it should be postponed till we can discuss this on a substantive motion. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, am I to be last Member to speak on this?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I may tell you that Mr. Ravi has also signed the notice. You cannot always be the first Member.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the observations made by Mr. Unnikrishnan. Mr. George Fernandes has of course issued statements in support of this document.

He should have prevented the hon. Minister from its being presented to

this House because I have had the opportunity of going through this report and I find that it is entirely against the working class. It takes away the benefits enjoyed by them today and moreover there is no proposal to hold the price line. The working-class should be allowed to get atleast what they are getting today. This report is meant only to help the growth of the monopoly houses in the country and further exploitation of the poor people. They are speaking of uniform wages in the public sector. They are speaking of minimum wages. People are today getting more than that. I am not going into the merits of the case. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to the Government not to place it on the Table of the House. Before doing so, we must have some discussion on it.

It is clear that even after repeated appeals from Mr. George Fernandes the working class had totally rejected and they even wanted to resort to strike. They have now decided to withdraw the strike proposals on the solemn assurance of Shri Ravindra Verma that it will be first discussed and taken up only later. By placing it before the House, you are making it a sacramental document. I appeal to the hon. Minister; please do not place it before the House till Shri Ravindra Verma fulfils his promise and discusses it with Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Mr. Stephen and others; please withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. You are raising an objection that you are called last.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are two ways of functioning. If you get notices at the same time, they are to be balloted and priority should be ascertained.

MR. SPEAKER: You must have the virtue of hearing others also..... (Interruptions) Anyway you have objected to 8(3). They have objected to 8(2). I suppose in arithmetic 8(2) gets priority over 8(3).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The moment you say 8, I come into it. I sincerely hope that you have no dislike for the communists. That is all I have to say.

MR. SPEAKER: Nor for you..... (Interruptions). Under the rules when papers are laid on the Table of the House, it is open to them to say that they are not doing so. Otherwise, you have to move a resolution and discuss the matter.... (Interruptions). It is upto them..(Interruptions). He has not moved it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): On this same issue the workers met and decided to go on strike...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharyya has not given any notice.—There is a method for doing this...(Interruptions) Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not coming in the way. There is a time at which objection can be taken. He has not yet risen. Even before he rises, you get up and take objection. That is the right position. When his turn comes, it is upto him to say what he wants to say; he may say: I am withdrawing. It is open to him to say. But, on the other hand, if he says, "I am at it",.... (Interruptions)

I have always been engrossed in looking at you. The question of looking at him comes when he tries to introduce it. He has not introduced it yet. Mr. Bosu, you wanted to object to item 8 (3) (v) and 8 (4).

15 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On 8 (2) you called me. Bhoothalingam has a notorious past, he is known as an American lackey. Therefore, this report will be treated in the same manner. He is an enemy of the working class.

* * Not recorded.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: It should not be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is why I am saying, it should not be laid on the Table of the House. That has already been said. What is Bhoothalingam's past? He has a notorious past for which he became a subject matter of discussion a decade ago and the Government could not find a better person. I do not know, Mr. Patel's old colleague....

MR. SPEAKER: Your objection was to items 8 (3) (v) and 8 (5).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I object to items 8 (3) (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x), (xi), (xii), (xiii), (xiv)..

MR. SPEAKER: You have objected to only 8 (3) (iv) and 8 (5).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like the hon. Minister to tell us and make sure in the future that when they publish this, they should give the matter the Gazette Notification covers. Otherwise, we cannot make head or tail out of this notification. What does it read? It reads: "G.S.R. 293 (E) published in the Gazette of India dated 16th May, 1978".

On what? Mr. Hegde's standing on his legs or Mr. Bosu being expelled from the House—What is the matter? The second one the something; the third one and the fourth also the same thing. This is all for taking the House for a ride and hoodwinking the House. The bureaucrats have got so much control over the Ministers. I know some of them, of what variety they are. The question is, it should be clearly notified. Why surrender to the bureaucrats? They are not admitting short notice questions. In the First Session, they admitted so many short notice questions. Now the bureaucrats are advising not to admit the short notice questions and they are not admitting. That is what is

the state of the poor fellows. I feel sorry.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, before we come to item 8 (2)...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: What happened to Bhoothalingam Committee Report?

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to that.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: You must give your ruling.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No written notice has been given. I am not allowing Mr. Minister.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Let the Minister make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, are you withdrawing...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Otherwise, we will withdraw from the House. (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.
(Interruptions)**

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am on a point of order. The position has got to be clarified. Here the Government is seeking to lay a paper on the Table of the House. I was looking through the rules. The Government cannot demand as a matter of right to lay the paper on the Table of the House. You find that there is objection from different quarters in the House for laying the paper on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the rule on which you are relying?
(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Rules 368 and 369 and all that. There is no other rule. (Interruptions) What I am submitting is...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Let him say categorically. An assurance was given that they will not

**Not recorded.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

accept the Bhoothalingam Committee Report.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The question is whether the Government can demand as a matter of right to lay the paper on the Table of the House in the teeth of opposition from the House. Large sections of the House are expressing their opposition to the laying of the paper on the Table of the House. How this matter has to be resolved is the question. You have got a right to decide whether it can be permitted to be placed on the Table of the House. The House can decide whether it must be permitted to be placed on the Table of the House. You find a particular situation in which a very substantial section, including I am sure a large number of members from the ruling benches also, are objecting to the Bhoothalingam Report and to the vitiation of the Table of the House by this nauseating document. As against this, the question I am raising is, whether you would over-rule all these objections and permit him to lay it on the Table of the House. We have got to devise another machinery. The machinery is the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table. The jurisdiction of this committee is not completely defined. Delays can be considered. Objections raised can be considered. In the light of the objections raised, under rule 368, 369 and so on, you have got the discretion unless the House demands it. That is what Kaul and Shakhder says, namely permission is not granted when the document is in the nature of a private correspondence or there is no demand from the House for the document to be placed on the Table or there is objection to its being placed. You can over-rule the objection, but kindly take note of the fact that there is substantial objection and the objection may not be over-ruled. If you feel that the minister must not be ruled out, the paper can be referred to the committee to consider. For

heaven's sake, do not allow this paper to be tabled.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I move a motion that the House withhold its consent to the laying of this document under reference on the Table of the House? I move the motion formally. Let it be put before the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Rule 368 says:

"If a minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table"

That is not applicable.

"Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest"

This also does not apply. Therefore, under what rule is he laying it?

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 369.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Rule 369 says:

"A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it."

This is only about the method.

"All papers and documents laid on the Table shall be considered public."

Therefore, there is no rule under which just by mentioning that he is laying it on the Table of the House, he gets a right to lay it on the Table of the House, unless there is a specific rule which enables him to do so. Unless it falls within rule 368 how can he insist on saying "I want to place this document on the Table of the House"? Otherwise, there has to be a demand from the House. There is no demand for this particular document. So, this discredited document, which is not even worth the paper on which it is typed or printed and which deserves to be thrown into the waste

[Shri Vasant Sathe]
paper basket, should not be placed on Table of the House in the teeth of opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have moved a motion.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What about Mr. Bosu's motion?

MR. SPEAKER: First of all, I have to consider the limitations under which a paper is to be laid and the effect of the papers laid. Resolution will come in only if it is of a binding nature.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Motion, not resolution.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, a little while earlier, the hon. Members and the Leader of the Opposition talked to us about democracy and freedom of discussion and freedom of speech. Here is a paper, a report prepared by a study group, which is placed on the Table of the House for discussion and this is a paper... (Interruptions). It may befit you to speak in these terms. You do not wish to discuss any idea freely and democratically. This is why you condemn a document before it is laid.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He did not obstruct you from speaking. Why don't you allow him to speak?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Here is a Report which has not yet been considered by the Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then why is it placed?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Papers are laid on the Table of the House in order that Members of this House have an opportunity of studying them, looking at them and then discussing them. Whether you consider it worth the paper it is written on, that happens

to be your opinion, but in a democracy...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot really understand. You don't allow the other people to make a statement even? (Interruptions) Mr. Bhattacharya, he has as much right as you have got. You may be right or he may be right, I do not know.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Minister can make a statement, but not a misstatement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You may make any criticism about this Report you like. Whatever language you like to use about it, you can use. But when I point out to you that here is a document which any democratic form of Government... (Interruptions). There is nothing to prevent you from rejecting it. But it is (Interruptions). There is nothing to prevent you from rejecting it. But it is the convention of this House.... (Interruptions). Indeed the House has always demanded that any Report shall be placed on the Table of the House. (Interruptions). But at least I had hoped that you would be sufficiently democratic, sufficiently desirous.... (Interruptions). But democracy means the right to listen to any opinion, not only the one that you like. (Interruptions). How intolerant you are? You are not capable of discussing any idea.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I have got a point of order. My point of order is, we never made any allegation against the Minister or the Government. We only criticised the Bhoothalingam Committee Report. But here the Minister makes an allegation against the Opposition. It is very very unfair and he should not make any such allegation against the Opposition.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Everybody should be given the opportunity of discussing. Let there be a proper, free and fair discussion, not in this

way saying: "You throw it into the waste paper basket."

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Before you give your final ruling, I am raising one more point of order. There are some conventions with respect to the laying of papers on the Table. Statutory rules and notifications must be laid. Certain things which are stipulated under the law, governing the country, must be placed. The report of a Committee appointed by this House, i.e., with which this House is connected, has got to be placed on the Table of the House. Not anything that the Government thinks. If you have got the rule, your Secretariat examines as to the statutory validity of the report, the statutory conformity of the reports. It is with them that we are concerned. This does not come under any of these things at all. This House is not connected with the Bhoothalingam Committee at all. Therefore, we are not interested in the report. It is a study group. This House is not concerned; and its report should not be placed on the Table of the House. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot accept an oral motion.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): This report has been made public even before the Minister has laid on the Table of the House. There has been a national debate on this; and the trade unions have rejected it. And the Janata trade unions.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a point of order?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Under rule 226, the Labour Minister had called a meeting of all the Central trade unions. There, the Government had given an assurance that before discussing it....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saugata Roy, I have also got something to say.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Please listen to me for one minute, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody has a right to say; and you should listen. Why are you taking the monopoly?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is not a question like the Shah Commission's report, which was made public only on the day it was laid on the Table of the House. This is a report made by a committee which was appointed by an order of the Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Public Enterprises. There is nothing so very sacrosanct about the report, that it has to be laid on the Table of the House. On the other hand, you take into account the objections of large sections of the Members of this House and the working class of this country who have thoroughly rejected this report. Please don't force us into a situation where we have to throw this into a waste-paper basket before your own eyes. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): After all, this august House is the highest forum reflecting the opinion of the people of this country. Many would like to know how many Members from the other side are for it. Suppose you allow this to be laid on the Table. *(Interruptions)*. I think before this is laid on the Table.... *(Interruptions)* you can take a decision now.... I will not go into the procedure. I am also not raising a point of order. An Assembly in this country has passed a resolution rejecting it. Everywhere, all the trade unions have stated that it should not be accepted. It is now time for you to take a decision and ask the Minister at least to defer it. He can lay it afterwards; not to-day. Let him defer it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): It was not started on any resolution of this House. They don't bring all those reports—i.e., of all those committees or study groups appointed by Government—before the Parliament. In view of the unani-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

mous decision of the working class in this country to reject it, and of the solemn assurance given by the Government not to implement it—not even to look at it; forget about implementing it—why should Government utilize this House for the purpose of laying it on the Table of the House and making it public? If they want to make it available for public consumption and education, they can easily make it available to the public through Government agencies. Why this recourse to the House; why should the precincts of the House be used, to place this document which has been unanimously rejected by the country? We request the Government not to do it. Unnecessarily it will create a feeling in the country that the Government is out to implement it, before even discussing or having any negotiation on it. Therefore, in all fairness, this report should not be placed here; and there is no compulsion, either under any statute or any rules of this House, to place it on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Sir, it is not for me to intervene in the discussion which is going on about the papers to be Laid on the Table. The Rules are there and you will take a decision on the basis of the Rules.

There is only one point that I would like to make. It has been repeatedly stated, from at least some sides of the Opposition, that the working class movement in this country has unanimously rejected this Report.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is correct.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is disputed. I do not personally believe that the other side of the House.... (Interruptions) Yes, it is disputed for the reason.... (Interruptions) I am not yielding to anyone. It is disputed because there are trade union organisations in this country

which have written to the Government that they would like to discuss this Report. For anyone, therefore, to claim a monopoly of representing the working class is a position that is not acceptable to some of us....

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Which are those organisations?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: At the appropriate time it will be mentioned. Some organisations have written to us.... (Interruptions) I am disputing the view of the opposition that the working class has unanimously rejected this.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking both sides: are you adding dignity to the House? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think we have had enough discussion. I have heard all of you.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The merits have not been discussed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The reason is that statements have been made which cannot be allowed to go uncontroverted.

The other point, particularly by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, was that when there were talks and settlement about the 26th June threatened strike, one of the issues which was discussed was the Boothalingam Study Group Report.... (Interruptions) That was the charge made by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR (Bombay North-Central): No it was made clear by Mr. Ramamurthi.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You were so excited that you did not hear your own party comrade. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How does it all arise?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Shri Dinen Bhattacharya said that this was

one of the issues discussed on the threatened 26th June strike. My submission is that it was stated emphatically by the trade unions that the 26th June strike had nothing to do with the Study Group's report. That was made very clear and it was said at that time on the side of the Government also...

MR. SPEAKER: How is that relevant?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: For the simple reason that a statement has been made and my name has been taken, and I cannot allow it to go uncontradicted.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Speaker, I must appeal to you to ask the Minister not to mislead the House. What was the reason behind the strike?

MR. SPEAKER: Wholly irrelevant questions are being debated.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I want to put the record straight. Firstly, I want to know whether the voice of the Minister or the voice of the Opposition was being applauded by members on the other side.

As far as the 26th June discussion goes, the point is that after the agreement of that date, certain agreements have been signed in his own Ministry, in the BHEL, which go beyond and ignoring the Boothalingam Committee Report, because at that time it was made clear by the trade unions...

MR. SPEAKER: Now is all this relevant?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Trade Unions made it clear that the Boothalingam Report did not meet with the demands of the workers. (Interruptions) We cannot allow this report to be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): On a point of order. The question before the House is whether a Minister can lay a report on

the Table of the House or not. That is the limited question. Whether that report is good or bad can be discussed when it comes before the House. Now, under the rules any document which the Government wants to lay on the Table of the House cannot be stopped by anybody.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It can be stopped, we can vote it down.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am quoting from Kaul and Shakhder, page 831:

"There is nothing in the Constitution or the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House or in the Evidence Act which prohibits the Government from laying a paper or document on the Table including a plain written statement, affidavit, petition submitted before a court of law. However, if a Minister declines to lay it on the ground that its production would be inconsistent with public interest the Speaker cannot compel the Minister to lay it on the Table."

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is otherwise. If the Minister wants to lay a particular document on the Table of the House, there is no rule which prohibits him from laying it. My submission to you is that you ask the Minister to lay it on the Table of the House. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: For every single point, there are at least 20 points of order. Everybody wants to speak.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Some of us have not read the report. We have read the press report. We have our own views. But judging from the discussion and the kind of opposition that is shown to the report, may I suggest that Government may defer this matter for a day or two so that they can have some time to think over it and come again with a view to having what the Finance Minister says "a democratic

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

discussion?" Why are they in a hurry? We are few on this side. But most of these few are unanimous on this. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to delay this matter for a day or two. Let them think over it and reject the report and then lay it before the House.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

Without creating any excitement I want to make a submission regarding laying of the paper on the Table of the House. As far as the Government's position is concerned, Government has made it categorically clear to the press that as far as the study report is concerned, we would like to contact and have discussion with various interests including the trade union organisations, the All-India trade union organisations, functional organisations, various organisations of the peasants, organisations of the landless, men of industry, economists with everyone discussion will take place. Government is also conscious of the fact that certain sections of the trade unions have also vigorously expressed their opposition. It is also a fact that in this very report, there are many aspects which are not acceptable to the trade unions. Take a concrete case of the Railways. In this Report, it has been mentioned that the workers should be put on par with the public sector.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: How can he go into the contents of the Report? We do not want to go into the contents.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have put forward it slightly; therefore, I desire that the Government will take due cognisance of the sentiments of every section including the trade union sections and on the basis of that a final decision will be taken. Government has briefed the press and told categorically that this report has only been taken up by the Cabinet but various sections including the

trade unions are going to be consulted. It is only a technical laying of the report on the Table. Therefore, there should not be any controversy about it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We want to know whether they are going to lay it or not.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for me to decide. I heard each one of you patiently. Government wants to lay a copy of the Report of the Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices. This is objected to by several Members of the House on the ground that the Report is against the interests of the labour. Some Members of Parliament might have read the Report; others might not have read the Report. The contents of the Report are not under discussion at present. All that the Government seeks to do is to place the Report on the Table of the House so that at an appropriate stage, discussion might be there on the Report.

The laying of the Report on the Table of the House does not mean either the House has accepted the Report or even the Government has accepted the Report. The matter is only for consideration.

The question whether the Government has an absolute right of laying any paper on the Table of the House has been gone into by my predecessor on 5th May, 1968. Overruling the contention of Mr. Madhu Limaye, the Speaker ruled at that time that the Government have an unlimited right in the matter of laying document/paper on the Table of the House; they can do so of their own accord. It has been the usual practice in the parliament not to take objection to laying any paper on the Table of the House. About the merits of the document, it will be certainly considered at an appropriate stage. The Government has a right to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): We have got an objection to this....

(Interruptions) I want to place on record two things. Firstly, we do not agree that they have got a right and, secondly, our objection is to the violation of the Table of the House by a report against which the working class people of this country have taken a unanimous objection. It is unfortunate that the objection raised by us has been overruled. We do not want to be a party to this wilful action of the Government in laying the Report on the Table of the House. In protest, the Opposition walks out of the House.

15.37 hrs.

Shri C. M. Stephen and some other Hon. Members then left the House

NOTIFICATION UNDER GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS (NATIONALISATION) ACT, 1972, REPORT OF STUDY GROUP ON WAGES, INCOMES AND PRICES, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962, ETC., ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1586 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1978 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 771(E) dated the 29th December, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 39 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2365/78]

(2) (i) A copy of the Report of the Study Group on Wages, incomes and Prices.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2366/78].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and Eng-

lish versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 275(E) to 281(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) The Baggage Rules 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 290(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1976.

(iii) The Tourist Baggage Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 291(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1978.

(iv) The Transfer of Residence Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 292(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1978.

(v) G.S.R. 293(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1978.

(vi) G.S.R. 294(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1978.

(vii) G.S.R. 295(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1978.

(viii) G.S.R. 297(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ix) G.S.R. 301(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(x) G.S.R. 302(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xi) G.S.R. 764 and 765 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xii) G.S.R. 330(E) and 331(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1978

gether with an explanatory memorandum.

(xiv) G.S.R. 856(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1978 with an explanatory memorandum.

(xiv) G.S.R. 856(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(4) An explanatory memorandum, (Hindi and English versions) regarding Notifications mentioned at (ii) to (vii) of item (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2367/78].

(5) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) (Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 604 in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1978, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2368/78].

(6) A copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 287(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1978, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2369/78].

(7) A copy of the Gold Control (Grant of Certificates) Second Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 288(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2370/78].

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 282(E) to 285(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 314(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2371/78].

MR. SPEAKER: So far as other objections raised by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu are concerned, there is substance in that. You should give the details in the Notification. Merely mentioning Notification No. such and such is not sufficient. You should give details in the Notification.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): We will do that.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): You wanted cooperation from the Opposition. Many Members have not gone through the Report. Mr. Mavalankar also supported me. You could have deferred it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is over now; the ruling has been given.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: You have been technical. If you are going to be so technical, we cannot function an inch here. What I want to submit is this. The Minister argued that the laying of the Report on the Table of the House is only a technical matter and you also agreed to it. It is not so because there is a very strong feeling in the country against the Report. It is a peculiar case. You could have calculated and given us some more time. Why do you want, in a hurry, to take this thing?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us go to the next item. Shri Jagannath Rao.

PRESS COUNCIL BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the press Council Bill, 1977.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am sorry, I suffer from some sort of embarrassment, I suppose, when I make this point. You will kindly see that there is a certain procedure laid down regarding the Reports of the Joint Committees to be presented before the House, and those Committees' Reports which contain minutes of dissent also. If you see the Speaker's Directions, particularly, from 85 onwards, you will find that there has been laid down a complete description as to how the minutes of dissent are to be incorporated. I would, for your benefit only read out two Directions—89 and 90. Eighty-nine says:

"A minute of dissent shall be given only after the draft report has been considered and adopted by a Committee and it shall not be conditional in any respect."

Then direction 90 says:

"A minute of dissent shall not be accepted after the report has been presented to the House."

My difficulty is this. I am sorry, I have to say this here in the House. This Joint Committee of which I was a Member did meet for passing the Report only day before yesterday, only on Saturday at 10.30 a.m. and the notice about it was given very late when some of us were in our constituencies. So, we could not come on the 15th. Now the fresh notice of 15th July further says: "After the Report has been passed, the minutes of dissent, if any, may be given at the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Room No. 26 by 10 A.M. on Monday, July 17." Now, there are two difficulties. I came yesterday from my constituency from

Ahmedabad for the session and immediately after that when I came here, I got, for the first time, the Report of the Committee of which I was a Member. I have no complaint on that, although I objected to this kind of rushing the Report. But I got the Report only yesterday. Then I read the Report carefully, went through all the points and made my minute of dissent. When I came here in the Parliament House yesterday in the late evening to put my minute of dissent on time so that it did not become timebarred, there was nobody to receive my minute of dissent.

MR. SPEAKER: That has become part of the Report.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: That is why I am saying this. There was nobody at the Parliament House to receive my minute of dissent. There was only one box outside the Rajya Sabha Secretariat. I am only mentioning this so that this may not happen in future. That is why, I mentioned that there was one box outside room no. 26 of the Parliament House, Rajya Sabha Notice Office which mentions: "Notices on Calling Attention." I enquired for 10 minutes just at about 8.15 P.M. I went round the building and nobody who was present there was able to guide me properly. So, Sir, praying to God and praying to you, I put that thing, my minute of dissent, in that box. I want to know whether that minute of dissent which I had put in that box has become part of the Report or not.

MR. SPEAKER: It had.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Otherwise, under direction 90, my minute of dissent shall not be accepted after the report has been presented to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It has become. All the trouble would have been avoided if you had ascertained it from the Chairman. We sympathise with your

[Mr. Speaker]

difficulty, but it has become part of the Report.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am grateful to you to find out that my minute of dissent has become part of the Report. But my point is that, on such occasions when the reports are drafted and are passed by the Committee and then the reports are to be presented before the House, within 24 to 48 hours, how can the Members be in a position to give their minutes of dissent? After all, there must be some time lag between the passing of the Report and the presentation of the Report before the House. I was fortunate yesterday when I came here, because I drafted my minute of dissent immediately after carefully reading the Report yesterday afternoon, and then I walked into the Parliament House and put it in the box. Now it is part of the Report. Henceforward, however, you kindly give a guidance to the Chairman of the Committees—with great respect, I am saying to my all colleagues, Members of Parliament—that time given for minute of dissent should be longer and not within 24 to 48 hours, rushing the way it had been done. I am glad that my minute of dissent has been accepted.

MR. SPEAKER: We are sorry for the inconvenience that has been caused to you. But you would have avoided the inconvenience of the House if you had taken up this matter, at the first instance, with the Chairman of the Committee.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I wrote two letters to the Chairman.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as this Report is concerned, it has become part of the Report. The general formula is that a matter of this character must be taken up with the Chairman of the Committee at the appropriate time. I cannot give direction in a general way saying, you do this. It would be appropriate to take up the matter with the Chairman.

15.45 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SHORTAGE OF COAL IN THE COUNTRY

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Reported shortage of coal in the country affecting adversely many industries, power houses and steel plants and leading to cancellation of trains and the steps taken by the Government to overcome the shortage.”

15.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAM): During the current year a production of 113.5 million tonnes of coal has been planned to meet the demand of the various sectors of our economy. Against this, up to the end of June we have already produced 23.3 million tonnes. The current year opened with reasonably comfortable pithead stocks which stood at 12.5 million tonnes on 1st of April 1978. We were able to despatch more than our production during the first quarter of the year. Against the production of 23.3 million tonnes, despatches to various categories of consumers were 23.6 million tonnes. Even today the pithead stocks are about 11 million tonnes.

The first quarter of the current year has been a difficult period for the coal industry. As Members may be aware there was a prolonged strike in the Singareni Collieries which led to a considerable loss of production. This also made it necessary to divert coal from other sources to meet the requirements of the traditional consumers of Singareni. There have also been continuing problems with the availability of explosives and of power which have affected coal production.

We have been keeping a close watch on the progress of coal production and

despatches during the year. No power station according to our information was completely closed due to shortage of coal. A few power stations, however, were in distress for a short period but immediate action was taken to rush supplies to them so that generation was not unduly reduced. We have taken a number of steps to deal with the difficulties being faced by certain categories of consumers in the matters of coal supplies. In the first week of July I held detailed discussions with the Chairman of all the coal companies with a view to identifying the problems in meeting the consumers demand and removing bottlenecks in stepping up production. Not only have I talked to the Industry's Minister who was good enough to allow import of explosives, but I also had discussions with my colleague, the Minister for Railways, in order to step up the machinery for close coordination between the coal companies and the Railways. As a result of the review that we have carried out, the following steps are being taken to increase coal production:—

(1) It has been decided to import explosives to overcome the shortage in the country.

(2) Efforts are being made to transfer surplus power from Orissa to Bihar to make up the shortfall in that State.

(3) Efforts will be made to increase the supply of railway wagons for transport of coal above the existing limit and to ensure fuller utilisation of wagons being supplied.

(4) The movement of coal to the South by sea will be increased so as to supplement the existing railway movement capacity.

(5) The possibility of increasing road movement of coal to power stations within a distance of 60 km from the coalfield is being examined.

(6) Regular meetings are being held at the highest level between representatives of the coal companies and the railways to ensure that there is complete coordination between the coal producers and the railways

in the matter of loading and transporting coal to consumers.

(7) The coal companies have been asked to revise their production programme for the remainder of the year so as to ensure that the target of production for the year is achieved.

(8) Coal companies have been asked to identify and implement short gestation projects from which additional coal production can be quickly made available.

In conclusion I would like to assure the Members that we are keeping an extremely close watch on the production and despatch of coal within the country and that we have set up a machinery to identify promptly problems as and when they arise and to take effective steps for their removal. It is my hope that during the year we will be able to meet the demand of coal within the country.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The hon. Minister has given a detailed statement, but still it does not satisfy us. There are many things which have not been said—they are like *suppressio veri*. We would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the total annual target, what is the total annual demand and what is the production. No figures have been given of the estimated demand.

They have stated certain targets, but the entire demand is much more than that.

Secondly, we find that there is a total collapse in the CIL and its subsidiaries with regard to maintenance, administration, distribution and production. There are certain factors which are said to be responsible for this. We have been told there was a strike or there was shortage of wagons or shortage of explosives. But this question was worse last year when there was shortage of explosives. And it is now the Government thinking of importing explosives with the kind permission of the Ministry of Industries.

There is also great dis-content in the CIL and its subsidiaries because

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]
of the posting of Army officers during the Emergency and there is total lack of coordination within CIL itself.

Therefore, I would like and would request the Hon. Minister to come forward before this House once again with a complete Blue paper on coal production, supply and demand situation in this country. The CIL has itself given notice to the industries in the Southern States that they better switch over to other sources of energy. This shows that the situation is not as simple as has been explained in the statement. There is a crisis. About 300 to 400 foundries are closed in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra and the four southern States. The situation is going to be very acute in the coming few months.

The second point I want to raise is that there are conflicting statements from the CIL and the Ministry of Energy. We learn from one statement that coal is going to be exported, but now we read another statement that coal is going to be imported and steel is going to be imported because the steel plants are facing acute shortage—while the CIL makes the charge that the steel plants have no storage capacity.

It is also said that there is wagon shortage, but according to my knowledge, at the loading stations there is a 20 per cent fall in loading. Loading orders are not sufficient and wagons are less because, in some cases they are being retained. All these issues arise out of the basic shortage of coal for industry, for energy and for other uses, and even for Railways. In Maharashtra a few railway-lines had to be closed because there was no coal. Therefore, I would like to tell the Minister that this statement does not satisfy us. It is a pious statement, but it does not state the facts. Therefore, would he accept our request and come before the House with a complete statement—a Blue Paper on the coal production, coal distribution, coal targets and the methods by which complete coordination, not only between the Ministry of Energy and the Rail-

ways, but also with Industry and Commerce will be ensured? If they are going to import now, a Coordination Committee of a high-powered nature would have to be set up to solve the problem of coal.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The Hon. Member raised a few points with regard to coal production. The production programme is based on the valuation of the demand in the country. It is only based on that, that the target is fixed. That target is 130 million tons for the current year. Even last year the target was fixed at 110 million tons, and it was achieved; and we have despatched coal to the various consumers.

But, with regard to the problems of explosives and other factors which were constraints in the production of coal, I have explained in my statement that, because of the strike in the explosives factory there were constraints about the availability of explosives. The import of explosives also cannot be done quickly for the simple reason that a number of formalities and also certain regulations also have to be followed in regard to their import in particular. That is why it is only after serious consideration and consultation with the Minister of Industries, my colleague, that we have decided to import a few thousand tons of explosives into the country.

With regard to the availability of coal in various sectors, I would like to explain a few points. In this country, out of the production, nearly 80 per cent is a linked quantity, and it is only about 20 per cent of the production that will be distributed to low-priority consumers in this country. For instance, steel, power stations, railways, cement industries are the priority industries and the consumers are also there. First, we just distribute coal available to these sectors. The hon. Member was telling about the steel plants. Today, the stock position at the steel plants is 3.34 lakh tonnes and at no time the stock in the steel plants went down below 2.87 lakh tonnes. In the discussions that

we had a few days ago, I enquired from the Chairman of the Steel Authority if there had been any occasion for the steel plants to close down for want of coal. There may be other reasons. He assured me that the steel plants were never closed down for want of coal and as I told you, the lowest stock at the steel plants at a particular point of time was 2.87 lakh tonnes. That means, it is a few days' consumption. It may be that certain varieties of coal may not be available at that particular time; that also, we are looking into and we are trying to supply whatever coal they want.

With regard to the power stations, I can assure the hon. Members that we have tried to supply to all the power stations, the coal that was necessary. At times, what happens at the pit-head stations for example Talcher, Kordih etc. is this. There are ropeways and conveyor belts by which coal is supplied to them. At time, there may be some failure in the ropeway and conveyor belt; that also affects the coal supply to the power stations. I can tell you categorically that at times, because of the low stock position of coal at the power stations, the power generation could have been reduced, but no power station was closed for want of coal.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Power shedding is there.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: That is different; do not mix up that.

The hon. Member has also raised certain other points about the coal companies and the coordination or lack of coordination between Coal India Ltd. and the subsidiary companies. That is a matter of administration. I can tell the hon. Member that all these problems, when they are raised, are being looked into and efficiency is being achieved in the functioning of the coal companies also. There may be many reports appearing in the press; that does not mean that they are authentic. Whatever statement is made by us periodically, I think, the

hon. Member should go by them. I think, it would satisfy the hon. Member.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: What about the railways?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: About the railways, it is true that during the peak period, a few short-distance trains were cancelled. Even here, it may be due to some bottleneck in the movement of coal or coal being diverted to some needy industries. As I said, some of the short-distance trains were cancelled but at the same time, a number of special trains were run with the help of diesel locos or the power locos. A few trains were cancelled, but that is not because of non-availability of coal only.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I have read the detailed statement made by my friend the hon. Minister. He has painted a very good picture of his performance. I appreciate his difficulties and I would not outright condemn his performance. I agree with the difficulties he has mentioned, but the picture which he has painted is not like that. Is it not a fact that we are losing about eighty crores of rupees per year in this coal business, whereas when it was in the private sector, they were minting money? I do not suggest that we have committed a mistake by nationalising the industry, but I think, there is something wrong somewhere which needs improvement. We lack efficiency. And there is a lot of pilferage.

16 hrs.

Secondly, is it not a fact that there are certain targets fixed for the whole year and you fix the target for every quarter also and for this quarter, the production was less by 3 million tonnes? So, the production is less as against the target fixed by you.

Thirdly, last year there were reports in the Press that stocks had piled up at the mines and that there was no demand and they were lying. But this year there is no coal. Is this your planning. The only planning is that there is no planning. That

[Shri KANWAR LAL GUPTA]

is the only planning. So, I seriously object that you do not have proper planning. Last year you had sufficient coal but there was no demand and the coal piled up. But now you are not able to supply coal.

Then you say that the picture is very good and the hon. Minister has rightly said, 'Don't go by the news that appears in the Press.' In the Press if we read the comment of the Railway Ministry officials, they say that there is a shortage of coal and you are responsible for it. And if we read the statement of your officers, they say, 'No, we have got. The railways do not have the wagons. They are responsible for it.' Sometimes the energywalas say, 'No, we are not responsible. We have sufficient electricity to give them. They are responsible for the shortfall.' The Industry Ministry officials say that the problem is there. Now you have started to import it. You rightly said, 'You do not listen to the papers.' But before your officials issue their statements, you must control your officers. In the same way, the Railway Minister should control their officials as also the Industry Ministry. You tell us, 'You believe me.' So I am going to believe you or your State Minister. Let me quote what the Minister of State has to say. He has made a statement at Calcutta.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I inquired about it. He tells me that it is all distorted. He did not say like that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is the prerogative of the politicians to deny everything which does not suit them.

The Minister of State said:

"If the coal industry was not immediately re-organized, it would be suicidal for the coal industry in future."

Then he says:

"Since nationalisation the department of coal due to lack of vision and imagination could not plan for

raising coal in sufficient quantities. Only old mines were being worked up and no new mines opened."

The Minister said:

"The crisis of coal has come all of a sudden because of the sharp demand and power failure aggravated the situation...."

So, he also says that it is on account of lack of planning. It cannot be misquoted. I do not want to waste the time of the House. It cannot be wrong....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): A loss of Rs. 200 crores has taken place in Coal India Ltd.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question is that you need re-organization of the whole set up. Are you going to re-organize the set up of the Coal Department or not? This is my question. Another question is there was a news item in the press that you are losing the money heavily—about Rs. 80 crores or Rs. 100 crores per year and you intend to raise the price of coal. Is it a fact that you proposed to increase the price of coal? It will be again disastrous. This is on account of your inefficiency and to hide your inefficiency you want to put burden on the people. That is not proper. Kindly do not do it.

There is no co-ordination among three or four Ministries. I want co-ordination at the Ministers' level. The Railways Minister, the Energy Minister, the Minister of Coal and the Minister of Industry must have full co-ordination so that your officials may not accuse each other. Is it not a fact that the production of steam coal is much less? The demand is much more.

Is it not a fact that about 150 trains have been cancelled even now. I give you exact figures. It is not one or two but hundred and fifty trains which have been cancelled and he says there is no power station which was closed on account of shortage of coal. Well these may not have been

closed continuously for a fortnight, or a year or six months. The standards may differ but there are cases where power stations were closed for a day or so at many places. For instance at Bhatinda that was closed for a day. What is their stock? Their stock is only for two, three or four days. Every day they have a headache. So, I want to know, when according to your statement you have 11 million tonnes with you, or say 10 million tonnes, why do you not send it to respective places where it is needed? What is the difficulty? If you have it, why do you not send it to the plants?

We have talked about power stations, steel plants and all that. Is it not a fact that brick kilns had no supply. I know about Delhi. No coal was at all available to the brick kiln owners with the result that no construction activity was there. All the construction activity was completely stopped on account of shortage of coal. Will you do something in this direction and is it also a fact that the quality of coal is very bad?

I appreciate your difficulty. I know about your energy, about the installed capacity. In some cases it is even 20 per cent or perhaps 15 per cent. What specific steps do you propose to take to utilise more capacity so that there will not be any problem in the production of coal?

If there is no electricity, they will take out the labourers and put them again.

I do appreciate the difficulty of the Minister. I agree that he is trying his best. But the picture still is not very good as is expected from a competent Minister like Shri Ramachandran.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, the hon. Member has raised certain important points.

First he has raised some points about the losses which we are incurring in

the coal industry. It is a fact that we are incurring some losses.

I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Member and that of the House that in regard to the production of coal, in regard to the input that goes into the production, these costs have gone up very steeply. There was an earlier committee which was appointed to go into the question of price structure of coal and that committee reported in favour of having higher prices. But Government did not accept that position to have higher prices and so the loss continued. We thought that this should not be done as coal is the major input in many industries. It will lead to increase in price of many items in a number of economic industries. That is why we did not increase the price of coal, even though the prices of all other inputs have gone up. There was increase in cost of power transmission, machinery, wage bill etc. which constitute more than 65 to 70 per cent of the total cost of production. All these have gone up—including the payment of bonus but yet we have not increased the price of coal keeping pace with the other inputs. That is why the loss is continuing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about overheads?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: About overheads we are pruning them. We have appointed another committee—this is called the Baweja Committee to go into the economics of the coal industry. They have made certain recommendations. Those recommendations are under the consideration of the Government, because, when we want to increase the price of coal, we want to effect utmost economy wherever this is possible. That is why we have appointed this committee to go into the matter. Certain steps in this regard have been recommended. We want to implement those recommendations and the Government will be taking certain decisions in this regard very shortly. That is why after all these, we will think of revising coal

[Shri P. Ramachandran]

prices and at the same time, not cause undue difficulties for the consumers in the country.

About Planning, he said there is no plan. Unfortunately, coal production is not a short gestation period industry. It takes a long time not only to plan it but also to mine coal. We have planned for some reconstruction projects and some new projects. After taking into consideration the demand in the country, we have decided in the current year alone to sanction 106 new projects and reconstruction projects. It will take some time for the results to fructify. In spite of that, we are trying to see whether we can get some short gestation period projects and try to mine coal as quickly as possible. Even then, as you know, it takes at least a couple of years even to sanction them. This year we have taken certain advance action in regard to some of these projects, pending sanction, so that the necessary infrastructure can be created for mining coal in a short period. That we are doing gradually. In the current plan itself we propose to sanction nearly 106 projects—both new projects as well as reconstruction projects.

With regard to what he said about confusing reports that come from different agencies, it is only to avoid such things that we have tried to discuss things at the highest level, not only discussing with ministerial colleagues, but with officers etc., so that the best possible coordination can be effected in regard to the implementation of these programmes. And, as I have stated in my statement, we have taken certain decisions during the last week or so.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How are you going to make up the loss of Rs. 200 crores?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Please wait for some time. In a couple of months I will come before the House with details how we are going to make up the losses.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What do you say about cancellation of 150 trains?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Some trains have had to be cancelled. I have accepted that. But, it is not purely for want of coal because, when we considered, short distance trains were cancelled to feed some of the industries in the South also because some amount of coal that was used by the railways was diverted to some of the cement plants and other industries in the South. Because there was a strike in the Singareni Colliery for a long period, there was some bottleneck. And so, we had to divert some of the coal that was being fed to the railways to meet the industries' demands. That is why some trains were cancelled. (*Interruptions*).

No thermal project was closed down for want of coal. In Koradi Station also it was not because of lack of coal there was some difficulty but there was also the ropeway which failed for a few hours or a few days. That was one reason. And immediately the Secretary of the Department went there, had a conference there and we diverted some coal from Singareni to Koradi Station.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about reorganisation?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete his answer.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: This is a constant endeavour of the Government to find out the problems facing the coal industry. We are in the process of reorganising. Already we have taken steps and we continue to take certain steps to make the coal industry more efficient. With regard to the quality of coal, as was mentioned, brick kiln industry has got a low priority. That is why when people come with the trucks to take the coal, they are free to take the coal. In fact, there are five to six million tonnes of brick kiln coal available in various pitheads. Because that has got a low priority in the movement, the railways may not be able to allow

more wagons for the brick kiln coal. That is why we have even published in the newspapers that coal is available; the people can go with the trucks and take that. Even now, last night, one of my colleagues from the U. P. Government came and met me. He asked me about the coal. He asked: Will you be able to allow us to take the coal by trucks. I said 'you write to me and I shall make arrangements for whatever amount of coal he wants to carry by trucks for the brick kiln'. So, it is not that we have not supplied coal. That is a question of meeting the priority. In respect of closing down the thermal station, if it is a choice between that and brick kiln, naturally the priority is for the brick kiln. And if it is a question of choice between the cement industry and some other, we would definitely prefer cement industry. That is how the coal is being supplied. It all depends upon the priority that we have got in the matter of supply of coal or the movement of coal. So, it is not purely because of lack of coal availability. Coal is available. The question is of a certain priority that we have set before ourselves. That is why I am telling the House that this problem will be solved and the coal production will go up. In the discussion that I had, a few days back I made known to the Officers of the Coal Department that within one month the production must improve. And the shortfall is made up.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): You said that within a month or so they should improve it. Have you noticed any improvement in these two weeks after that?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: There is, for instance, coal stock at the steel plant. It was only 3.7 lakh tonnes but to day it is 3.34 lakh tonnes. Is it not an improvement within one week?

Like that, there is no power station which is closed down. On the other hand, we have commissioned two

power stations in Badarpur. We have improved the supplies in one month. I have given them time so that there may be perceptible improvement in the coal production. Another thing that I would like to tell you is this. We have rephased our programme of production. The shortfall that we noticed in the first quarter must be made up in the second quarter so that when we reach the third quarter of production, the programme is complete. This is our direction to the coal company. I am sure the coal companies will rise up to the occasion and see that the target is achieved.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Sir, there is a general shortage of power in the country. Among the sources, coal is probably available in abundance in this country. But even that is not supplied at the proper time and there is a hue and cry from one place or the other either on account of short supply or on account of bad quality. This time there was a virtual crisis as some trains had to be cancelled or there was partial shut-down of some power houses. This has been reported in the Press.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, planning means that there should be coordination. Some sort of reserves should be available in contingencies like strikes, etc. This is all that we expect when there is planning and particularly when the Government has taken over the coal mines from private hands. The question that is asked by the public is that on the one hand targets of production have not been reached and also the prices have gone up and on the other hand, the exchequer has been burdened with losses every year. So, may I know in what way the country has benefited from the take-over and what is going to be done to remedy the present state of affairs. Even for cooking purposes the coal is not available sometimes to a poor man. The same is the situation with foundries, brick-kiln owners, etc. So, there should be proper coordination and

planning. The tax-payer is paying Rs. 80 crores every year through the nose. We want to know what is going to be done to improve this state of affairs.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already explained that we are looking into the price structure. The new committee has made certain recommendations and the same are being examined and as soon as a decision is taken, I will come before the House.

Sir, I want to make one point clear with regard to the quality of coal. Most of the complaints about quality of coal are from brick kiln owners, foundries and domestic users. What happens is in respect of the coal used by these lower priority sectors the middleman buys the coal at the statutory price from the pit-head. Unless the State Government stipulates certain conditions there is no restriction on the price of coal in the State. Here what happens is some quality coal is purchased by the middleman and also some slack coal or middlings which are of low quality are bought simultaneously from washeries. At the consumer end they are selling to the foundries and brick-kilns a mixture of these two. At the pitheads quality is regulated and anybody can go and buy a particular quality of coal. So, there is no question of poor quality of coal being available. As regards the other problems, I have already explained that all steps are being taken to meet the demand in the country.

16.24 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that on 29 June, 1978 the Speaker received a letter from Shri D. B. Chandra Gowda, an elected Member from Chikmagalur constituency of Karnataka, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. The Speaker

has accepted his resignation with effect from 29 June, 1978.

I have also to inform the House that on 10 July, 1978 the Lok Sabha Secretariat received letters from Shri M. M. Hashim and Shri G. Venkatswamy, elected Members from Secunderabad and Iddipet constituencies respectively of Andhra Pradesh, resigning their seats in Lok Sabha. The Speaker has accepted their resignations with effect from 13 July, 1978.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, under direction. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has not been accepted. Please allow Dr. Nayar to move a motion regarding Report of Joint Committee—Extension of Time.

MENTAL HEALTH BILL

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): I beg to move:

“That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Session, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto”.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Session, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto”.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, under rule 377—Mr. Ram Sewak Hazari.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I have a point of order. Kindly see the Direction No. 2.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The point is after Calling Attention, the priority is given to move a motion for adjournment of the business of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has not been accepted.

16.27 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I had given an adjournment motion notice and the Speaker in the morning had conveyed to me that I should give him the newspaper cutting in which the specific allegation or charge by the ex-Home Minister was made, which I have given to him. I have got a copy of it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After having seen it, the Speaker has decided that it is not admissible.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, you know the rules. You must explain it to me. This is a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not accepted it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is irregular. Either you say that the Speaker.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have no jurisdiction in allowing or disallowing it. He has disallowed it and that is the end of the matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It cannot be the end of the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has not given his consent. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But the rules also provide.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat now. I have already told you the position with regard to the adjournment motion and that is the end of the matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have a point of order. Please listen to my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have listened to your point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As long as I have a point of order, you have to listen to it. Kindly see the proviso to rule No. 60.

"Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 56 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order".

Having said that he must say..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not thought it necessary. Mr. Sathe please take your seat now. I have already told you that the Speaker has gone through your motion and also seen the newspaper cutting that you have given and he has come to the conclusion that it is inadmissible and he does not think it necessary to read it out. I am not going to give you all the relevant discussions inside the Chamber for your benefit. But it has been decided that it need not be mentioned.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is arbitrary. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot go further on this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are communicating to me.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have communicated to you the decision of the Speaker in the matter and that is the end of it.

16.30 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED CLOSURE OF MUKTAPUR JUTE MILLS, SAMASTIPUR, BIHAR

श्री राम सेवक हजारी (रोसड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार राज्य के समस्तीपुर जिला अन्तर्गत मुक्तापुर जूट मिल दिनांक 29 जून, 1978 से बन्द कर दिया गया जिसमें चार हजार मजदूर बेकार बैठे हैं।

मिल मालिक का कहना है कि मिल घाटे में चल रहा है, लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि रामेश्वर जूट मिल आधुनिक है तथा इस जूट मिल को पाट (जूट) 300 रुपये प्रति टन मिलता है और यह मिल मुनाफे में चल रहा था, लेकिन बंगाल के दो मिलों से रामेश्वर जूट मिल को जोड़ दिया गया है (टेक कर दिया है) और बंगाल के दो मिल जिन को पाट (जूट) अधिक कीमतों पर मिलता है, वहां के जूट कीमतों को मिला कर और अन्य खर्च दिखा कर रामेश्वर जूट मिल को घाटे में चलने का धोखा दिया जा रहा है।

बिहार सरकार के श्रम विभाग के पदाधिकारियों ने भी जांच पड़ताल में इन्हीं खामियों को पाया है।

अतः मैं भारत सरकार के उद्योग मंत्री से विनम्र आग्रह करता हूं कि रामेश्वर जूट मिल, मुक्तापुर को शीघ्रताशीघ्र सरकारी नियन्त्रण में ले कर चलाने की व्यवस्था करें क्योंकि चार हजार मजदूरों के

सामने रोज़ी रोटी की समस्या है। 29 जून, 1978 से इन मजदूरों के सामने भयंकर भुखमरी की समस्या खड़ी हो गई है।

16.32 hrs.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill. Shri Nathwani may continue his speech.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while speaking on the Bill during the last session I referred to Gandhiji's views on machine and self-sufficiency and I also quoted from his writings to show that the underlying idea regarding khadi and village industries was to provide employment and that too as a cottage industry. I have also tried to point out that it is wrong to object to the proposed enlarged definition of khadi by calling it sacrilegious or something which amounts to killing the spirit of Gandhiji. Gandhiji's was not a fossilised mind; he always used to change his ideas in the light of experience, gained. But he never compromised where moral principles were involved. I tried to point out that the main idea was to provide employment to rural people and to see that they got something which would ensure them good livelihood. I stressed that Gandhiji was a great realist.

16.33 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

Objections have been taken that if you introduce man-made fibre you would destroy self-sufficiency; there would be no rural bias in that; you would be depending on big units and so on. Now let us see what the present definition of khadi is; which is the raw material which is being used.

today for khadi. There are three raw materials. One is cotton which grows in fields, it is an agricultural product. Wool is another raw material which grows on the body of the sheep. Third raw material, so far as silk khadi is concerned, is the product of a worm which lives on mulberry tree leaves. There is nothing in common among these three raw materials except in one respect: all these materials are capable of ultimately being handspun, handwoven and yield cloth which can be used for human wear.

Secondly, let us try to look at the picture which exists today. Where do you get cotton today? Not from the field or storage of a farmer. You buy it from the ginning factory, cotton which is ginned. Now what is the position of sliver? It is mill made sliver which you are using.

Secondly when you come to the various processes of bleaching, printing and dyeing, it is if not invariably mostly done in big mill units. This is the position so far as the various stages or processes are concerned. Regarding utilising the raw material, as was pointed out, sometimes we even import Egyptian cotton and we are invariably using for wool, khadi, wool tops imported from Australia, which is worth about Rs. 1 crore.

We have also to bear in mind as to the advantages that would accrue by enlarging the definition as it is proposed to be done. I have got a letter from a devoted earnest khadi worker, who is the vice-president of Khadi and Village Industries Association. This is what he says: "So far as today's position is concerned, it is difficult to sell khadi. Even last year, there was so much accumulation that thirty per cent rebate had to be given." Now by the proposed change, there would be more workers who would be employed; not only that, they would get as much as one and a half times of what they are getting at present. So far as the consumers are concerned, it is pointed out that durability...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): But, why call it khadi?

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATH-WANI: What is wrong? I am trying to point out this. You use the word 'cotton khadi', 'silk khadi', and 'wool khadi'. Don't you call it like that? May I ask you, is it not included in the existing definition of khadi? I have tried to give you the reasons why this can also be called khadi. But if you have to suggest anything, we may consider that.

Apart from these advantages, the consumers would be benefited. There are several advantages. Durability is there. All the processes which would be resorted to for mixing the polyester with cotton are almost the same, any they are the same. I understand that a demonstration is being held in the Parliament House Annexe and anybody who is actually interested in seeing the various processes can go there and witness it.

It is argued that there would be dependence on imports of raw material for polyester khadi. But so far as the production of raw material is concerned, we are assured that the potentialities are so great that it would be possible for us to get this substance locally. The hon. Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers assures us to this effect.

May I tell you one thing more? I understand that a majority of the field workers, not those who merely use khadi, but a majority of the field workers who are actually working in this field, are in favour of introducing this man-made fibre and mixing it with cotton.

There was one more objection that this might push out cotton, pure cotton, khadi. I do not think that this apprehension was well founded. But even if you think that it is necessary to distinguish cotton khadi from the one that can be mixed with polyester the Select Committee can think about it and can apply its mind and can

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

give it a suitable name, so that there would be no likelihood of any confusion arising. With these words, I support this motion.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Madam Chairman, most of the controversy in this Bill is over the definition of 'khadi'. In the original Act, the definition was:

"'khadi' means any cloth woven on handloom in India from cotton, silk or woollen yarn handspun in India or from a mixture of any two or all of such yarns."

The deviation from this definition, according to the Bill before the House is.

"'khadi' means any cloth woven on handloom in India from cotton, silk, woollen or man-made fibre yarn handspun in India or from a mixture of any two or all of such yarns."

Most of the objections raised are more sentimental than practical. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"...in the context of the need to cater to the fast varying tastes and trends in the consumer market, a stage has come when induction of man-made fibre in khadi besides the natural fibres has become necessary."

The anxiety expressed by the hon. members is that khadi is superior and has its own characteristics and by this Bill the very idea of khadi is being adulterated. But the purpose of the Bill really is to see that the definition of khadi is suitably amended in the present context considering the overall economic and other aspects of the organisation. I support this Bill because I feel that apart from the sentimental objection raised, we have to view it in the context of the present situation and the overall working of the institution. On that particular point, I fully agree.

I would now like to mention certain other points for the consideration of the minister regarding the working of this institution. There are certain amendments sought to be incorporated about the constitution of the Board, Financial Adviser, etc. I would like to point out that this is a rural-oriented industry. It is confined to a cottage industry which is of a labour-intensive nature. But regarding the working of this body, so many things have come out in the press and through other quarters. Even though the purpose of this body is to see that more rural employment is generated and our cottage industries are protected, it is being reported from those very quarters that the directors of the Board of this body have conducted the whole business in the same way as those connected with monopoly business conduct their business. Apart from that, lakhs and lakhs of workers are attached to this particular sector, because it is a rural-oriented cottage industry. If I am correct, I understand that this particular category of workers who come under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are exempted from the Minimum Wages Act. This is a gross injustice which is being done to these workers who are entitled to the same protection of the statute which other workers in the organised sector are getting. I would like to emphasise that the lakhs of workers who are attached to this particular institution are working on a starvation level and they should be given the protection of the Minimum Wages. The discrimination in the application of the statute to these workers should be ended. With these words, I support this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES**): Madam Chairman, There has been a very long debate on this, which I thought was a very simple affairs. I am grateful to the Members who have expressed themselves so passionately

and vigorously and suggested that through this Bill we are trying perhaps to attack at the very root of the philosophy behind Khadi. I am grateful to them because this gives us an opportunity for us to really go behind the philosophy of khadi. Some Members, of course, were very angry, some were even violent in their criticism, for instance, when it was suggested that through this Bill we were trying to kill the spirit of Gandhiji. There were a few Members who questioned my own credentials to move this Bill. In fact, one or two questioned as to since when I have been a khadi-wearer. I have been a khadi-wearer since 1949, if it may interest those who wanted to know my own credentials, in 1949 when I got into the socialist movement of this country. It is true that I was not a habitual khadi-wearer which now I am. But I don't believe that the approach to this problem should be governed by how a particular person at a certain point of time may have had his own personal approach to this question of khadi. But there was another bit of criticism which was most unwarranted and uncalled for when it was suggested that this Bill has been introduced to help the rich capitalists, mill-owners in this country, particularly those who own the mills that produce man-made fibres. It is true that man-made fibres are produced in mills, not all of them private owned, there is one that is owned by the Government of India.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): N.T.C.?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Not N.T.C., but Polyester, and which in course of time will be the largest single unit of this kind in the country. In any case, the criticism that has come forward, particularly in regard to the philosophy behind khadi, as I said, affords us an opportunity to deal with this question in all its aspects and particularly in its very fundamental aspect. The witness for the critics of this bill was no other than Mahatma Gandhi, and I would like to rely on

no other than Mahatma Gandhi in support of this bill, without at all wanting to hurt the sentiments of anybody. But since Gandhiji was profusely quoted in this House in the course of a very long debate that has taken place on this bill, I hope Members will bear with me if I also quote Gandhiji to justify what we are seeking to do through this bill.

What is the central idea behind khadi? I shall quote Gandhiji verbatim Gandhiji said on 31st July 1924:

"The central idea behind hand-spinning is to put money on the pockets of millions, by finding an easy, uniform cottage industry."

These are Gandhiji's words. I am sure none of us can improve on Gandhiji, at least on this definition. Then he goes on, within less than a month thereafter, i.e. 3 weeks later on 21st August 1924, to elaborate on this point; and I quote:

"What is claimed for spinning is that:

(1) It supplies the readiest occupation to those who have leisure, and are in wait for a few coppers;

(2) It is known to thousands,

(3) It is easily learnt;

(4) it requires practically no outlay of capital;

(5) the wheel can be easily and cheaply made. Most of us do not know that spinning can be made, even with a piece of tile and splinter;

(6) the people have no repugnance to it;

(7) it affords immediate relief in times of famine and scarcity;

(8) it alone can stop the drain on wealth which goes outside India in the purchase of foreign cloth;

[Shri George Fernandes]

(9) it automatically distributes the millions thus saved among the deserving poor;

(10) even the smallest success means so much immediate gain to the people; and

(11) it is the most potent instrument of securing cooperation among the people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The royalties will go to ICI and 'Cotswal'.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As long as you have foreign companies in this country, in any sphere of activity, this will happen. They can be Philips with whom the West Bengal Government has recently come to an agreement. It can be ICI. It can be any company. We have several hundreds of these companies which are operating in this country. But that cannot be an argument in this House against this bill. The fact that some company, which is a foreign company, produces polyester fibre, cannot be used for arguing against this bill. The loudspeakers which are carrying our voices are imported and produced by companies, foreign companies that have foreign equity in this country. I don't think, therefore, that we can go on with that kind of... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said it in the context of his quotation from Gandhiji.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am on a limited point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why try to blackmail West Bengal Government on the floor of this House?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Money goes out of our country even when cotton is imported. We import cotton from across the seas from many other countries. Then, when you spin that cotton, you will not take the position that because this is imported cotton, so some money has gone out of the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Madam Chairman, I would request you to kindly intervene and see that the Minister is relevant. He has stated that money does not go out of the country and in that context only he has quoted from what Gandhiji has said in wisdom about something which does not allow the money to be taken out of this country in favour of the foreign countries. It is only in that context I have said that production of synthetic fibres would more or less benefit the monopolists, who receive royalty on every ounce of synthetic fibre produced here. That is all I said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now will you please take your seat? May I request the hon. Minister to finish his speech. This Bill is going to the Select Committee. All your views can be expressed in the Select Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am most grateful to you, Madam.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): I want to know one thing from the Minister. He has quoted Gandhiji about the financial aspect of the matter. I would request him to quote any single instance where Gandhiji has said that anything which is not hand-spun, but weaved from mill-made fibre is khadi. Our objection is that he is defining khadi in such a way which does not appear to get any support from the writings of Gandhiji. Can he quote any writing of Gandhiji at any place where he has said that even mill-made fibre can be made into khadi by spinning only?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Not at all; that is the only point I am arguing also, that khadi means hand-spinning and hand-weaving. There is no question of mill-spinning and hand-weaving which can make khadi. That is handloom. If Gandhiji did not discuss polyester fibre, it is for the simple reason that there was no polyester fibre during Gandhiji's days. Polyester fibre is a subsequent invention.

Then, I am afraid, there is a misunderstanding about polyester fibre itself, because there are lots of people who believe that polyester fibre is yarn that is produced in the mills. It is not. We have organised, under the auspices of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, a demonstration in Parliament House Annexe. I would appeal to the hon. Members to go and look at it. I have got in my hands both cotton and polyester fibre and no one would be able to tell the difference between the two. In fact, this cotton is not very superior cotton.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, has the hon. Minister got the permission to produce them in the House?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I can show you both superior and inferior varieties of cotton fibre and polyester fibre of different varieties and you will find it difficult to distinguish them. Since this point has been raised, it is necessary that the various points that have been brought out in the course of the discussion, particularly the use of Gandhiji's name to justify the opposition to this Bill, all the points have to be dealt with in this House. That is the only reason why this question has come up.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): One can always quote Gandhiji at length, and yet not quote Gandhiji adequately, and justify it. Because, he has written so much, and one can take paragraphs out of context. I am not saying that he is doing it, but that can happen. At this stage of the Bill, if he quoted what Gandhiji wrote in 1924, then I can straightway ask what did Gandhiji write in 1928, 1932 and what did he say in the Bhangi Colony in 1946? Please bring in all those points.

If the Bill is going to the Select Committee, why not all these matters be left to the Select Committee?

17 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I suggest to the Minister to be as brief as possible?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will be very brief, but I now suddenly discover that the people who were vociferous in quoting Gandhiji while opposing the Bill are now suddenly feeling uncomfortable when he is again quoted. I am prepared to quote Gandhiji from the word "go" to the day of his death, to his last "Hare Ram". I am prepared to quote him on how we should live, who should be the Prime Minister, on everything, whether one should drink or smoke, but we are just now discussing a limited aspect of Gandhiji's philosophy, namely khadi.

Since it was pointed out that by the very introduction of this Bill the spirit of Gandhiji was sought to be destroyed,—some of the words and phrases used were that Gandhiji would turn in his grave—since these are the phrases that were used to attack this Bill, though the Members would bear with me when I try to show that Gandhiji had a philosophy behind khadi, and that philosophy was not sentiment but creation of jobs. Millions were unemployed, jobs had to be created. Therefore, when I quote Gandhiji, the purpose is not merely to use Gandhiji's name, but to bring out the central idea behind this Bill also.

This Bill is concerned with the creation of jobs, the primary purpose behind this Bill is the creation of jobs, and if we have today gone to a point where polyester fibre has got to be introduced in the manufacture of khadi, it is because you have got to relate what you produce to what the people are going to purchase. Producing items which the people are not going to purchase and then keeping the concept of khadi as though it is an idea *per se*, as though it is only a sentiment and has no relation with the

[Shri George Fernandes]

creation of jobs would be doing a disservice both to Gandhiji's memory and to the purpose with which this Bill has been moved in this House.

I will produce only two statistics, both from the records of the last 10 to 12 years. In khadi, employment has been on the decline. There is so much of excitement on how the purity of cotton spinning and cotton weaving must be maintained, must not be touched, must be retained, but in the last 10 or 12 years there has been a steady decline in the employment that khadi has provided, and no one at all has seemed to be bothered about that at that time.

In 1968-69 the full-time employment provided by khadi was 1.32 lakhs. In 1975-76 it was 1.13 lakhs. From 1.32 it came down to 1.13 over a period of eight years while population went up, while the number of unemployed went up.

As far as part-time employment is concerned, it came down from 12.03 lakhs to 7.11 lakhs. This is how khadi or the spinning wheel as a provider of employment was dealt with. And in terms of production it is not a different picture because when employment goes down, invariably production is going to go down. In 1965-66 we had 750 lakhs square metres of cotton khadi cloth produced in India. In 1975-76, in ten years, it came down to 475 lakh square metres. So, reduction in employment both permanent and temporary and a reduction in the total cloth produced from 750 lakhs square metres to 450 lakh square metres—the reduction is almost 30 per cent—this is what we need to reverse. If Khadi is going to provide jobs, then those jobs must be made as attractive as possible and secondly, if you are going to provide cloth by creating additional jobs there, then that cloth must also be acceptable. We have gone into this question. While going into this question it was discovered that one reason why people are not going in for khadi is that habits have changed, the culture of the

younger generation has changed, there is whole new approach to the kind of cloth that one should wear. The idealism, purely in terms of sentiments that khadi is khadi and we must wear it and we are all touched by emotions, is a proposition that does not seem to appeal to people. In fact, one of the points that I have been consistently making is that the children of the people who wear khadi, do not wear khadi. We have not been able to make our children wear khadi.

Mr. Nathwani has rightly said that khadi is cotton khadi. There is woollen cloth which is also called khadi, silk cloth is also called khadi, polyester cloth is also being called khadi. I do not wish to make it a place for exhibition. This is the khadi cloth....

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I read to you the rules? Production of exhibits on the floor of the House is not in order. I did not, in the first instance, object to it. But if you go on repeating, then I have to bring the rules to your notice.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): He made an exhibition of himself in the morning and now he is making an exhibition of this fibre.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Madam, you confiscate this thing.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I shall be happy if they are confiscated. If the rules do not permit, I will not do so. Therefore, the whole concept, the whole idea behind this is, in fact, to further the philosophy that Gandhi has expounded when he said that the central idea behind khadi, behind hand-spinning, is to see that jobs in their millions are created. If that is accepted, then if today, along with cotton khadi, along with woollen khadi where again we can import—we import raw material; we import Marino' wool, if we have silk khadi where cocoon is destroyed before you get the yarn from it, to produce silk khadi, then even from the oil that is drilled out from our own soil, you produce polyester fibre, which is going to be blended with the cotton fibre, you are able to produce polyester khadi which

can provide jobs to the millions in this country today and which can produce cloth that is going to be acceptable to the millions also, then I would submit with all respect to the critics of this Bill, that they have not understood the scope or concept of khadi.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): If Gandhiji was alive today, he would have supported your polyester khadi.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Thank you for that. I would like to quote here Vinoba Bhave:

"If the Government can find other avenues of employment for all those who ask for work, I shall have no hesitation in burning my wooden charka to cook one day's meal without shedding a single tear."

I am only quoting him because we are discussing the philosophy behind this idea.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): This reminds me of some people quoting scriptures.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am happy, occasionally he is reminded of some people quoting scriptures because he is constantly quoting scriptures.

Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Members, while we go ahead with the discussion on this Bill, we understand the central theme, the central idea behind Khadi as it evolved and not go on sentiments but confine ourselves to the basic spirit, the basic idea, that Khadi is intended to create jobs and that it is intended to produce cloth that can be marketed. If the cloth produced by hand-spinning and hand-weaving cannot be marketed, then the whole idea of holding on to the mere idea of khadi as hand-spun and hand-woven cloth will not be sustained for a very long period. Despite all the efforts of all the institutions including the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the hundreds of institutions run by Gandhians who are

wedded to this basic idea of Khadi, the statistics are before us and the evidence is before us.

With these words, I commend this Bill and I wish to move that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:—

Dr. H. Austin, Shrimati Kamala Bahuguna, Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, Shri V. Dhandayuthapani, Shri K. T. Kosalram, Shri Hari Shankar Mahale, Kumari Abha Maiti, Shri Rama Chandra Mallick, Shri F. H. Mohsin, Shri M. N. Govindan Nair, Shri Narendra P. Nathwani, Dr. Sushila Nayar, Dr. P. V. Periasamy, Dr. Ramji Singh, Shri K. S. Ramaswamy, Shri Sidrameshwar Swami, Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari, Shri V. Tulsiram, Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri George Fernandes,

and 10 from Rajya Sabha,

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make, and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee" (18).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have before me three Amendments, Amendment No. 1 by Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav;

[Mr. Chairman]

Amendment No. 4 by B. P. Mandal and Amendment No. 6 by Shri A. K. Roy. All these three Amendments seek for the circulation of the Bill.

Do any of them wish to withdraw or should I put them to the vote of the House?

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी):
अब यह बिल सेलैक्ट कमेटी में जा रहा है
इसलिए मैं अपना संशोधन वापस लेना चाहता
हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं सदन की राय
जानना चाहती हूँ—अमेन्डमेन्ट नं० 1 जा
श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव का है— क्या
सदन उन को इस अमेन्डमेन्ट को वापस
लेने की इजाजत देता है ?

*Amendment No. 1 was, by leave,
withdrawn*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put
amendment no. 4 by Shri B. P. Mandal
to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 4 was put and
negated*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is Shri A. K. Roy
here? He is absent. Now I shall put
amendment no. 6 by Shri A. K. Roy to
the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 6 was put and
negated*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put
the Minister's amendment to the vote
of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend
the Khadi and Village Industries Com-
mission Act, 1956, be referred to a
Joint Committee of the Houses consist-
ing of 30 Members, 20 from this House
namely:—

Dr. H. Austin, Shrimati Kamala
Bahuguna, Shri Dinen Bhattacharya,
Shri V. Dhandayuthapani, Shri K. T.
Kosalram, Shri Hari Shankar Mahale,
Kumari Abha Maiti, Shri Rama Chan-

dra Mallick, Shri F. H. Mohsin, Shri
M. N. Govindan Nair, Shri Narendra
P. Nathwani, Dr. Sushila Nayar, Dr.
P. V. Periasamy, Dr. Ramji Singh, Shri
K. S. Ramaswamy, Shri Sidramesh-
war Swami, Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari,
Shri V. Tulsiram, Shri Sharad Yadav,
Shri George Fernandes,

and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

That in order to constitute a sitting
of the Joint Committee the quorum
shall be one-third of the total number
of members of the Joint Committee;

That the Committee shall make a
report to this House by the first day
of the next session;

That in other respects the Rules of
Procedure of this House relating to
Parliamentary Committees shall apply
with such variations and modifications
as the Speaker may make; and

That this House do recommend to
Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join
the said Joint Committee and commu-
nicate to this House the names of 10
members to be appointed by Rajya
Sabha to the Joint Committee." (18).

The motion was adopted.

17.18 hrs.

TOBACCO BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHA-
RIA): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to amend the Tobac-
co Board Act, 1975, be taken into
consideration."

So far as this amendment is concern-
ed, mainly it deals with the platforms
or auction platforms to be created be-
cause under Section 13 of the Act, it
is for the Tobacco Board to have its
own auction platforms and to streng-
then its hands both legally and practi-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

cally. This Bill has come over before the House. Simultaneously, I have suggested one more amendment because the present Act suggests that the headquarters of the Tobacco Board shall be at Guntur.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You come to the amendments at a later stage.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am just saying these things. I will take hardly 10 minutes. There is nothing like more speeches from my side because there won't be other speeches if I say about it. So far as the Act is concerned, it suggests that the headquarters shall be at Guntur. My suggestion is that instead of saying that it shall be at Guntur, we are deleting that provision. However, I would like to assure the House that at present there is no proposal to shift the headquarters of Tobacco Board from Guntur. Secondly, if, at all, the headquarters are to be shifted, I again assure the House that the headquarters will be located in the State of Andhra and that I would very much like to consult the Members of Parliament from Andhra State and then take a decision. So, naturally, there was some sort of opposition and I felt that if I clarified these points at the outset, then there would not be much criticism and this will be accepted by the House. The whole point is that in our country, we grow nearly 4.3 to 4.4 lakh tonnes of tobacco, out of which nearly 95,000 tonnes is virginia tobacco and the remaining tobacco is known as the country tobacco coming from various States including Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bengal, Bihar and so many other parts of the country. And naturally Guntur is not a place from where the care of the whole of the tobacco could be taken. As far as Virginia tobacco is concerned, of course, 80 per cent of it is being produced in Andhra State around Guntur. So, under the circumstances, if we could have the headquarters at the place which is more accessible to the whole of the country, then it will be possible for us to empower the Tobacco Board to take care not only of Virginia tobacco but also

of the country tobacco. Therefore, it was felt necessary that in view of the likely possibilities of taking over or other tobacco by the Tobacco Board on which subject a committee has been appointed, and it will report in about six months, the Tobacco Board should extend its activity and take care of all other tobacco also. In that event we may have to think of shifting the headquarters. Hence, this amendment has been suggested.

There is one more amendment, and that is regarding the permanent representation on the Tobacco Board. Today there are permanent representatives of Andhra and Karnataka States. Now Gujarat has also started growing virginia tobacco. Therefore, it has been suggested that there should be a permanent representative of that State also on this Board. Besides, for other States, the representations will be by rotation.

The other amendments are just consequential.

There is one more aspect. I had received telegrams after telegrams in the meantime regarding the glut of tobacco in the market. Naturally I had to ask the STC to intervene. Not only that, we have taken one more decision. We have asked the Marketing Federations and Cooperative Societies to enter into the market, and all possible credit facilities have been made available to them to protect the interests of the consumers. Of course, even after taking these steps, we shall have to assess the requirements of the country and the quantity of tobacco which could be exported outside, and to that extent we shall have to regulate the tobacco crop. While giving remunerative prices to farmers, care shall also have to be taken for exports—so far as quality is concerned. Besides, the whole House may be aware that, for the time being, because of the existing system, it is the grower who suffers like anything and it is the middlemen who

[Shri Mohan Dharla]

have earned massive profits, it is they who have been squeezing the growers. As we have done in the case of Coffee Board, similarly we can take care of the tobacco growers through the Tobacco Board.

Having these vital perspectives in mind, I would appeal to the House not to object to these amendments. My friends from Andhra can rest assured that the headquarters will necessarily be in Andhra State and that, for the time being, there is no proposal to shift it from Guntur.

With these words, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, be taken into consideration."

Shri Ajitsinh Dabhi.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Anand): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this half-hearted measure which is meant for ameliorating the conditions of tobacco-growing farmers. We all know that the Tobacco Board Act was enacted to help the agriculturists and secure remunerative prices for the tobacco they produce. It is very unfortunate that the Board established under the Act helps only those farmers who grow virginia tobacco. It aims at the well-being of only a very small section of the Indian farmers with the help of public money. The Act, therefore, make a discrimination between the farmers who grow virginia tobacco and those who grow non-virginia tobacco. This violates the equality of opportunity guaranteed by our Constitution. Of course, it is certain that the Treasury Benches would be provoked to say that this Act was brought into being by the previous Government, that is, the Congress Government. But this Janata Government is never weary of proclaiming that the previous Government, that is, the Congress Government, neglected agriculture and agriculturists for the last 30 years and that it is they who have brought de-

mocracy and equality to the people of this nation. Therefore, much more was expected of this Government and they should have come forward with a more comprehensive Amendment Bill so that the farmers whether they grow virginia tobacco or non-virginia tobacco can get remunerative prices for the tobacco they produced. The hon. Minister, Shri Mohan Dharla, who, to my knowledge, hails from Kaira district of Gujarat, is well aware of the fact that Gujarat is the second largest tobacco-producing State in India. Most of the tobacco grown in Gujarat is 'deshi tobacco', that is, non-virginia tobacco. So far as the official figures go, out of 2,00,000 tonnes of non-virginia tobacco produced in the whole of India, Gujarat produces, 1,86,000 tonnes of non-virginia tobacco.

17.26 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

But the tobacco growers in Gujarat are not getting even the price of their inputs—labour, fertilisers and so on. The tobacco merchants, traders and brokers purchase the tobacco at a very low price and sell it at a price five or ten times and sometimes even a hundred time of the purchase price, thus making huge profits at the cost of the poor tobacco growers. These tobacco merchants and brokers make payments for the tobacco purchased by them after one year or sometimes even after more than one year and that too, without paying any interest to the poor tobacco growers. Sometimes they devour the whole amount by declaring themselves insolvent. As a matter of fact, a racket of exploiting tobacco-growing farmers is going on in Gujarat. Farmers toiling and sweating on the land are not being rewarded for their toiling and they and their families remain starved or half-starved. Most of the tobacco merchants and brokers flagrantly and openly violate the various provisions of the Gujarat Agriculturists Marketing Act and get away with it. I will give you an instance. One tobacco

merchant-cum-broker purchased from a farmer tobacco worth Rs. 32,000/- and did not pay for it. Then that merchant was prosecuted in a court of law and he was fined Rs. 50/-. To get away with a booty of Rs. 32,000/- by paying just Rs. 50/- must be a lucrative business.

This year, i.e., in the year 1977-78 in Gujarat the tobacco merchants and brokers refused to purchase the tobacco of the small farmers and the farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and minorities and Kshatriyas. What was the crime committed by them? The only crime committed by them is that, in the last Lok Sabha elections, they voted for the Congress and not for the Janata Party. These tobacco brokers and merchants tell these poor people 'Go to Indira Gandhi: she will get your tobacco sold.' If in any case, the tobacco of these poor farmers is purchased by these merchants, then they purchase it at throw-away price.

I will give you a very glaring instance. Some two months back, i.e., in the month of May, when this Bill was about to be introduced in this House—ultimately it was not introduced—in Nadiad Tehsil in Kaira District, the tobacco merchants and brokers purchased several hundreds of maunds of tobacco at 60 paise per 20 kilograms. I repeat for the benefit of the hon. Minister that the tobacco was purchased not at 60 paise per kg. but at 60 paise per twenty kgs. Such distress sales can only occur in this Janata Raj. The small tobacco growing farmers are now living hand to mouth because thousands of tonnes of their tobacco has remained unsold. If one goes in the countryside in my district, one can see hundreds of maunds of tobacco lying in the fields, farm houses and the warehouses. The poor tobacco growers are looking at these heaps of unsold tobacco and are weeping. These tobacco growers in Gujarat are shedding not tears, but blood. And this Government goes on

saying at the top of its voice that they are for agriculturists and the Janata Government is the savior of agriculturists and farmers. I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that though at the behest of this Government, certain cooperative societies and organizations are prepared to purchase and have declared their intention that they would purchase a few thousand maunds of tobacco, this purchasing of a few thousands of maunds of tobacco will not solve this problem. Nor the appointment of one Member from Gujarat on the Board will solve this problem. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister, in charge of this Bill to stop the passage of this Bill and come forward in this very session with a comprehensive amending Bill doing away with the discrimination between the farmers growing Virginia tobacco and non-Virginia tobacco and providing measures to minimise the exploitation of the tobacco growing farmers all over India.

In the light of what I have stated with regard to the exploitation of the small tobacco growing farmers, I would like to make one suggestion to the hon. Minister. The Excise Department issues TP-3 form for transporting the tobacco. I suggest that a new column should be added in this TP-3 form and it should be made compulsory to mention in this column the rate of the price at which the tobacco is purchased. This will serve as a very important documentary evidence protecting the tobacco growing farmers and this will also go a long way to minimise the exploitation of the tobacco growing farmers. I hope, the hon. Minister will not turn a deaf ear to the woes and wailings of tobacco growing farmers of Gujarat who are not reaping the fruits of their labour.

With these words, I request again to the hon. Minister that he should not go on this Bill, should withdraw it and come forward with a most comprehensive Bill in order to protect the interest of all tobacco growing

[Shri Ajitsinh Dabhi]
farmers all over India. The passage
of this Bill be stopped at the moment.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी):
इस विधेयक में बुनियादी बात जो कही गई
है उसमें सरकार का मंशा स्पष्ट हो जाता है
और वह यह है कि वह किसान के प्रति अच्छी
दृष्टि रखती है और उसके लिए कुछ करना
चाहती है। लेकिन मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन
करना चाहता हूँ कि कानून में जो बोर्ड
बनाया जाए या नीलामी मंच बनाया जाए,
या उनके लिए कर्मचारी बहाल किये जाएं
और इसमें फिर यह कहा गया है कि गुजरात
को आन्ध्र और कर्नाटक के मुकाबले में बोर्ड
में राज्य सरकार का प्रतिनिधि मिले। तो
मैं कहना चाहता हूँ हम लोग यह नहीं जानते हैं
कि वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू किसकी कहते हैं और
दूसरी तम्बाकू कौन सी है। लेकिन हमारे यहां
बिहार में समस्तीपुर में बहुत ज्यादा तम्बाकू
होती है। वैशाली में भी तम्बाकू की खेती होती है।
छपरा तक वह रेंज चला गया है। जहां खेती होती
है वहां किसानों का जो सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए
वह उनकी नहीं मिलती। अगर विधेयक की
दृष्टि से यह साफ हो कि किसान की सुविधा
मिले, उसको फसल की कीमत अच्छी मिले
तब तो दृष्टि अच्छी है और काम प्रशंसनीय
है। लेकिन अगर केवल नीलामी मंच बनाने
के लिए है जहां माल आकर बिके और फिर
किसान पर एक पैसा प्रति किला उत्पादन
शुल्क लगेगा और दूसरी जगह भी शुल्क
लगे तो यह सारे शुल्क किसान पर बढ़ते
चले जायेंगे जो कि उचित नहीं है। एक तरफ
आप तम्बाकू बोर्ड के काम का विस्तार
करते हैं और कहते हैं कि नीलामी मंच बनाने
में लगभग 8 लाख रुपये खर्च पड़ेगा और
4 लाख रुपये कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर खर्च
होगा और आमदनी केवल 10 लाख रुपये
को होगा तो मतलब साफ है कि आपको
2 लाख रुपये का सालाना नुकसान होगा।
जहां सरकार ने झूठा वहां भ्रम। स्वयं
आपने वित्तीय आपन में कहा है कि 8 लाख
रु० नीलामी मंच पर खर्च होगा, 4 लाख रु०

कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर खर्च होगा और
आमदनी 10 लाख की होगी; जिसका
मतलब यह साफ है कि 2 लाख का घाटा
होगा और ऊपर से एक नया पैसा प्रति किलो
किसानों पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगेगा। तो
ऐसा है कि टैक्स भी लगायें, किसानों पर
बोझ भी लादिये, उनको उचित कीमत भी
न मिले और सरकार को व्यापार में नुकसान
भी हो जाए तो यह कैसे चलेगा इस पर
सरकार को गहराई से सोचना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो तम्बाकू बोर्ड
बनाते हैं उनमें केवल सरकारी अधिकारी
ही रखे जाते हैं। ऐसा मान लिया गया है
कि सरकारी अधिकारी या सरकारी महकमे
में परामर्श देने वाले ही सबसे ज्यादा बुद्धिमान
हैं और जो उत्पादन करता है उसको उसमें रखा
नहीं जाता। अगर तम्बाकू बोर्ड बने जहां किसान
के माल के उत्पादन का सवाल है, उनकी
वस्तु की कीमत के निर्धारण का सवाल है
वहां किसान का प्रतिनिधि नहीं हो यह सबसे
बड़ी दुखद बात है। इसलिए किसान की
जहां वस्तु की कीमत का निर्धारण हो, आप
कह रहे हैं जहां नीलामी मंच बनेगा उसमें
जो रजिस्टर्ड संस्था है वही नीलामी मंच पर
आ कर खरीद सकती है और बेच सकती है,
बेचने और बिकवाने की शक्ति उसी की हांगी,
खरीदने और खरीदवाने की शक्ति होगी और
आप अपने मंच पर बिक्री करायेंगे और
किसान को उसमें किसी स्थान पर शामिल
नहीं किया जाएगा, तो यह दुख की बात होगी।
किसान के खेत में जो माल पैदा होता है उसकी
कीमत का निर्धारण सरकार करती है। और
सरकार तय कर दे कि तुम्हारे माल की कीमत
यह होगी चाहे उत्पादन लागत कुछ हो, चाहे
ओला पानी से उनकी नुकसान हो जाए जब
काटने का समय आये, उस समय आकाश से
अगर इन्द्र भगवान की कुदृष्टि हो जाए, दो,
चार पत्थर और ओले गिर जायें तो तम्बाकू
की खेती में सारा परिश्रम बेकार हो जाता है।
तो जितने दिन किसान के बाल बच्चे और
वह मेहनत, परिश्रम करें और अन्त समय में

घोटे गिरने के कारण सारी खेती बरबाद हो जाये तो उसकी गारन्टी सरकार नहीं लेगी लेकिन अगर काश्तकार अपनी फसल काटकर माल बेचने जायेगा तो सरकार कहेगी कि उत्पादन शुल्क दो, सेल्स टैक्स दो, इन्कम टैक्स दो, सरकार जो कीमत तय करेगी, उसी पर माल बेचना होगा। किसान की बरबादी हो तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार नहीं लेगी लेकिन अगर उत्पादन कर के माल बाजार में लाया जाये तो सरकार किसान के गले को दबोचती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you should come to the subject matter of the Bill. Time allotted is only two hours and there are a large number of speakers.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : मेरा सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि सरकार ने जो यह थोड़ा सा संशोधन किया है, इससे लगता है कि सरकार की मंशा साफ है, नीयत साफ है, यह उस दिशा में आगे बढ़ना चाहती है लेकिन तम्बाकू विधेयक में जो संशोधन लाये गये हैं, उनमें ऐसे व्यापक रूप से संशोधन किये जाने चाहियें जिससे किसान को उचित मूल्य मिले, उसकी फसल की सुरक्षा की गारन्टी दे। मेरा निवेदन है कि सारे मामले में विस्मयपूर्ण कोई ऐसा नियम कानून बने जिससे किसानों की समस्या का समाधान हो। इतना ही मुझे इस बारे में सरकार से कहना है।

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Bapatla): I am opposing this Bill because this Bill was mainly intended to change the Headquarters from Andhra Pradesh i.e. from Guntur to some other place.

You are aware of the problems of the Tobacco growers. The previous Government had arrived at a decision after giving proper consideration to the matter. They accepted to have

Tobacco Headquarters at Guntur which is a centrally located place especially for the tobacco growers and tobacco traders.

Though the Minister assured that they were not contemplating to shift the Headquarters from Guntur yet the reason given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is—a frivolous one—that there is no proper railway communication. Guntur is a place from where tobacco growers and tobacco traders were accustomed to deal and it is on the main line from New Delhi to Madras—20 miles from Vijaywada Railway station from which through trains run and Aerodrome is 35 miles from Guntur at Vijayawada. The reason given is that there are no facilities for the officers to go there and come from there. Some vested interest is acting in this regard. May be some members of bureaucracy do not want to travel the place by changing the place. Perhaps, they want to go to the place from where there is direct plane from Delhi. But I find no reason for changing the place from Guntur.

Andhra Pradesh grows 80 per cent of tobacco in the country. Out of this 80 per cent, 70 per cent tobacco is grown within 100 kilometers from Guntur. It is a centrally located place. The Headquarters should not be changed from Guntur. I request the Minister to withdraw the clause which enables the Government to change Headquarters from Guntur to any other place.

The other important aspect in this Bill is auction platform. I appreciate the idea of auction platform but with the necessary infra-structure built up to safeguard the interests of agriculturists. You are aware of the plight of the agriculturists when the voucher system was introduced in the tobacco trade. The same situation may arise after the introduction of the auction platform.

[Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao]

When the voucher system was introduced against the will of the traders, there was no alternative mechanism for the Government. In case the trade is going to boycott in the season, the agriculturists would be forced to sell tobacco at throw away prices because all the traders would unite and oppose voucher system and compel the Government to withdraw it for the year. I do not know what the traders are going to do and how Government is going to react, after the introduction of the auction platform. In the absence of a governmental agency at least to procure 50 per cent of the tobacco in the country, and entering into the domestic market and the export market also, any regulatory measures that are going to be imposed, either through legislation or administrative acts of the government over the Tobacco Board, will, instead of being helpful to the local growers, act the other way.

Also, tobacco trade in the country is in the monopoly of a few houses which control the tobacco trade completely.

If you happen to go there in the tobacco marketing season, you will find this: Every tobacco trader, although he calls himself a tobacco trader, completely depends upon the pricing policy of one company which is having the monopoly of tobacco trade in this country and it is they who regulate the prices. Whatever may be the regulatory measures which the Government is bringing forth, they become useless. Moreover, they are becoming a sort of burden to the agriculturists. Such a situation has been faced by us this year.

Similar situations may arise if auction platforms are brought in, without necessary godown facilities for the agriculturists to show their produce. If the produce is left over in the auction platform, unless the Government is going to purchase the tobacco, assuring them of minimum price, and take over the tobacco from the agri-

culturists, the agriculturist will not be in a position to take back tobacco from the auction platform to his farm house or godown and then bring it to the auction platform. It will cause him not only a large sum, but, by the second time he brings it to the auction platform the quality of the tobacco will go down and his remuneration will also go down.

One important thing that you should understand in tobacco cultivation and tobacco trade is this. Tobacco is not a crop that can be stored by the agriculturists, just like any other crop. Unless the grower disposes it of within a week or 10 days after the tobacco is taken out, its colour will deteriorate, its quality will deteriorate—unless you have dehydration facilities, which only the big companies are having. Therefore, the quality of the tobacco cannot be maintained and remunerative prices cannot go to the agriculturists in this manner.

In the absence of a governmental system, if necessary, to keep it in storage for 6 months or 12 months, in the absence of a governmental agency to purchase tobacco that is left over in the auction platform, in the absence of a governmental agency to enter into the internal as well as the external market, the agriculturists will not benefit.

Today, the external trade is completely controlled by a few foreign buyers. Whatever they may say is law for this country. And the Government, now and then, in the name of STC, enters the market. For their operational or business purposes they buy 5 million k.g. every year. This year, the Government has proposed to enter into purchase of another 10 million k.g. Even that they are not able to meet from the agriculturists. Even now, after so many of assurances, after so much of interference by the Government, tobacco trade is in the hands of these middlemen. It is only from these middlemen that STC

is also buying. Now what has happened is this: They ask them to form themselves into some sort of Syndicate. They call them Agriculturists' Syndicate. From them the STC tries to buy tobacco.

If you go into the list of the members of this Syndicate, what you find is this. These persons who are offering tobacco to the STC are the same old traders and middlemen who used to trade on behalf of big companies.

May I put one question to the hon. Minister? I want to know specifically whether the STC is going to buy from any people who are the suppliers of tobacco. I want to know whether they will buy straight from the agriculturists and not from those dealers who are already suppliers to these big companies. What we find is that much of the tobacco is being given to them alone. This is not providing any relief at all to the poor agriculturists.

This year a particular situation arose in this country. Normally 1.50 million kgs. of tobacco is grown in this country. The cyclone came in November in Andhra Pradesh. Agriculturists were forced to take up tobacco cultivation. There was no other alternative remunerative crop which could be grown after the cyclone. That was why the acreage has gone up a little bit from 2 lakhs of k.g. this year. Due to weather condition, more moisture in the air etc. the quality tobacco grown was a little less. Local tobacco was grown more than the quality tobacco. So, the purchases were made by the monopolist countries rather to meet their own requirements. Most of the low grade tobacco was produced exceptionally more this year. This was still lying idle. The STC promised to purchase 10 million kgs. of tobacco. Another 20 million kgs. of tobacco are still lying idle with the agriculturists. Or that might have gone over in the hands of small traders or the middlemen or whatever that may be. They had to sell at low prices because the agriculturists cannot keep the stocks with them for a very long time.

There are so many governmental regulations. And they would be given warning if they are not able to dispose that of by 30th June of each year. The agriculturists have no facility for the tobacco grading. As a result that will become a waste. For this reason 20 million kg. of tobacco is lying idle in this country. So, some ways and means will have to be thought of to sell that tobacco. Everytime Government enters the market after tobacco crop comes in. But, by that time, most of the crops will go into the hands of the traders. Whatever relief is given by Government is going to the traders by way of profits and nothing is passed on to the agriculturists. If you take the price of last year and compare that with this year's price of tobacco, it will be 25 per cent less than last year's price at which the agriculturists got. That was why the whole system was opposed by many of the companies and finally Government was forced to accede to the request of the agriculturists. Coming to the excise, Madam, Chairman, you know how that is being levied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You confine yourself to the Bill. There are large numbers of speakers who want to speak.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO: This is connected with uniform levy of excise for all grades of tobacco in this country. In this country, the tobacco is sold at Rs. 7, 8 or so per lb. The exchange rate is the same. That is the reason why they are pushing up the tobacco. Agriculturists will not be able to make use of the concessions if we have too many regulatory measures. They are not going to help the agriculturists at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is time that you try to conclude now. Only two hours are allowed for this Bill.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO: This is the only alternative remunerative crop that we can raise in some areas. So, if you restrict the areas, it will lead to a situation when the States, instead of exporting that,

[Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao]

will be forced to import tobacco into the country. If you go to the extent of using the regulatory methods then you must also take into consideration the average consumption of tobacco and the average production of tobacco in this country. As compared to the last four or five years, this year it is exceptional so far as this crop is concerned.

The Minister has brought forth an amendment to the Bill with one particular clause. I request him to withdraw that. There should be proper godowns for storage and auction platforms in regard to tobacco.

With these few words, I conclude.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदया, तम्बाकू बोर्ड के गठन की मांग संसद में सन् 1972 से हो रही थी और सन् 1974 में इस का गठन किया गया था। यह बात ठीक है—अभी हमारे श्रेष्ठ वारिदा साहब जो संशोधन यहां पर लाये हैं, अच्छा होता, जब विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया था और उस समय जो सारे मुद्दाए रखे गये थे, अगर उन को भी आज ध्यान में रख लेते। यह तो मानूँ ही है—जैसा उन्होंने कहा कि कार्टिक और आन्ध्र के साथ गुजरात को भी उन्होंने एक जगह दी है, जैसे कि उन के पास प्रांकड़े होंगे, जहां तक विभिन्न प्रांतों में तम्बाकू के उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है—सन् 1976-77 में आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 710, बिहार में 813, गुजरात में 1659, कार्टिक में 718, तमिलनाडू में 1404, उत्तर प्रदेश में 850 और वेस्ट बंगाल में 1007 उत्पादन रहा, लेकिन यहां पर तो वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू का सम्बन्ध है, और यह बात ठीक है कि जहां तक इस के उत्पादन का सवाल है, हम लोग सम्पूर्ण दुनिया के उत्पादन का छठा भाग भारत वर्ष में उत्पादित करते हैं, जिस का 80 फीसदी भाग आन्ध्रप्रदेश में होता है और गुजरात में सब से ज्यादा उपजता है। इसी लिए यहां पर इस का मुद्दालय रखा

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गया है। अगर उस को आप सुविधा के दृष्टिकोण से कहीं और रखना चाहते हैं, तो वह भी ठीक है। लेकिन आप ने यह भी अच्छा कहा है कि उस का मुद्दालय आन्ध्र में ही कहीं पर रखा जाएगा, क्योंकि आन्ध्र ही इस का सब से बड़ा उत्पादक है। लेकिन जब आप पिछली डिबेट्स को देखेंगे तो उस समय विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों ने बताया था कि उन के राज्यों में भी इस प्रकार का उत्पादन होता है, और उस को भी ध्यान में रखा जाए। मैं समझता हूँ जब टुर्को-बोर्ड के इस विधेयक का संशोधन किया जा रहा है तो इन बातों पर जरा और गम्भीरता पूर्वक ध्यान रखा जाये। इतनी जल्दबाजी में संशोधन न किया जाए। जैसा कि हमारे और कई मित्रों ने कहा है—कई बातें उस समय रखी गई थीं, जिन में एक सवाल यह भी है जो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा, खास कर सर्टिफिकेट आफ रजिस्ट्रेशन देने का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, उस समय जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया था, तब यह बात रखी गई थी कि सर्टिफिकेट आफ रजिस्ट्रेशन का अगर उठा दिया जाए तो लोगों को स्वतन्त्रता होगी और उत्पादन में भी ज्यादा वृद्धि हो सकेगी। यह तो मालूम ही है, जो बड़े दुब की बात है, हमारे कामरेड श्री उपनिषद् बसु भी कह रहे थे, और जैसा मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है—पिछले वर्ष के समय में तम्बाकू के व्यापार में, खास कर जो इस का उत्पादन करने वाले हैं, उन को काफी घाटा उठाना पड़ा। इन लिए इस संशोधन में उन के लिए यह भी सम्बन्ध होना चाहिए कि किस प्रकार से तम्बाकू उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य दिया जाएगा और जो बिचिलिए हैं वे उन के पैसों को बन्द नहीं कर सकेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you need more time. You may continue your speech tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 18, 1978/Asadha 27, 1900 (Saka).